GENERAL SHERMAN.

By General Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.,

Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

[Written for the Gazette.]

PART V.

General Grant now bent all his mind and energy upon the capture of Vicksburg. Many of his early efforts ended in failure. Useless attempts were made to divert the course of the Mississippi near that place so as to allow steamers to pass unmolested by its formidable batteries. Great canals were cut and embankments constructed with enormous labor to the troops. All, however, to no useful purpose, and after months of toil all had to be abandoned. Grant and Sherman were close friends and each—at least at this time—entertained a high opinion of the other's military skill and ability. But Grant's project for the capture of Vicksburg did not find favor with Sherman. He contended that the true and certain way to take the place was the original plan, namely, the movement of the main army by land along the lines of railway from Memphis and Corinth to Grenada, and so on to Jackson, to the east and rear of Vicksburg, whilst the gunboat flotilla and a subsidiary land force attacked it from off its river face. These views General Sherman communicated to his chief in writing on April 8, 1863. There can be no doubt whatever that if military considerations alone were to decide the line and nature of the operations, Sherman was absolutely right. But to the clear, far-seeing Grant it was very plain he dare not act in this matter upon military considerations only. Grant recognized the soundness of Sherman's views, but he also fully realized the strength of the people's mad impatience of delay. Sherman's plan meant going back up the river again to Memphis. Any such retrograde movement just then would most probably have led to Grant's immediate supercession. Grant knew that the political general, McClernand, was still deep in intrigues in the hope of regaining supreme command of the operations against Vicksburg. Some of the northern newspapers had already begun to clamour against him, and even General Halleck, then Mr. Lincoln's military adviser, had grown lukewarm in his support of him. He knew the fate of the generals who failed to serve the people up with some periodical successes was violent condemnation, and then dismissal. A people never have the patience, and seldom even the decency, much less the magnanimity to wait. They are always in a hurry. "What on earth is General Blank waiting for now?" is the angry, ungenerous cry on all sides when the telegraph from the seat of war ceases to announce victories or rapid forward movements. That all energetic and offensive operations demand the most careful and minute preparation is a fact that never enters the civilian mind. At the moment when the cry of slowness is loudest against the commander, he and all his staff are most probably working day and night at the preparations required for a forward movement. But the critic, ignorant of war, says in his haste, "Why this delay?" The more ignorant he is the more merciless he is in his unreasoning impatience. It constitutes a serious danger to the parliamentary governed nation when military operations are undertaken. It tends to make the general in the field advance, perhaps commit himself to some very serious undertaking, before the arrangement essential to its success had been fully or satisfactory made.

It was one of the most potent agencies in the destruction of General McClellan, who did not fully understand its killing and withering power, until too late in his career. A keen perception of the forces then at work in his country, and a very remarkable shrewdness, characterized almost everything General Grant did, from the moment he cast behind him his old life, and re-entered the army at the beginning of this war. General McClellan had been hailed throughout the northern states as the new Napoleon before he had done anything, and was destroyed whilst striving to live up to a renown forced upon him by popular acclamation. Not so General Grant, who was glad to begin the war as colonel commanding a newly-raised battalion of volunteers, and whose ambition then and for a long time afterwards, went no further than the possible command of a cavalry brigade. He made his reputation for himself as he went along, winning promotion and fame on the field of battle. When Sherman urged him to change his plans for the capture of Vicksburg, he fully realized how disheartened the northern people had already become through the repeated failures of their generals and by defeat following upon defeat. The country had made great sacrifices, and had lavishly poured forth all its vast resources and laid them at the feet of generals who did not use them successfully. There was an angry mood very visible in all classes, and General Grant felt that to fall back then would be regarded, not only as an acknowledgment of defeat, but of his inability to take Vicksburg. The impatient people would not enter into Sherman's excellent reasons for a retreat to Memphis, because of their incapacity to understand his well-conceived plans for a fresh advance by a new line from thence. In his comments upon Sherman's proposal, Grant writes: "Voluntary enlistments had ceased throughout most of the North, and conscription was already resorted to, and, if we went back so far as Memphis it would discourage the people so much that bases of supplies would be of no use; neither men to hold them nor supplies to put in them would be furnished. The problem for us was to move forward to a decisive victory, or our cause was lost. No progress was being made in any other field, and we had to go on."

Indeed so badly off for men were the North at this time, that their recruiting agents on the Canadian frontier were, I well remember, offering $500 and the promise of rapid promotion to any British soldier who would desert his regiment and enlist in the northern army.

At this time, these political considerations which so justly weighed with General Grant, had no influence with Sherman. But apart from them altogether, the theory of war which he knew so thoroughly, and the lessons in its science he had learned as a cadet, and had afterwards taught as a professor, were still strong within him. They seem to have influenced his judgment too much at this period, and to have rendered him too formal a stickler for the great axioms of war. Grant's daring plan seemed to him in defiance of the immutable principles of his profession. Although he subsequently learned to even ignore the necessity of a secure base of supply, Grant's bold proposals at this time seemed as it were to take away his breath.

But although Sherman's views about Vicksburg were at variance with those held by Grant, he nevertheless gave his chief's plan the most cordial and complete support, when once it had been finally determined upon. Never was there a more thoroughly loyal colleague, or a more scrupulously obedient subordinate than he was. Like an honest, straightforward soldier, he laid before his general what he conceived to be serious objections to the proposed plan of operations. But this duty performed, when that plan was adopted he threw himself heart and soul into it, as sincerely and as actively as if he had himself conceived it. In fact, he was as thorough a gentleman at heart as he was a true soldier and patriot in spirit. Afterwards he loudly acknowledged his mistake to all those about him. "Grant is entitled," he repeated often, "to every bit of credit for the campaign; I opposed it. I wrote him a letter about it." This letter of Sherman's would never have seen the light at all—for it was not sent to the war department—had he not in his manly wish to do all honor to Grant's genius and reputation, spoken openly of it to everyone.

In the operations which eventually led to the fall of Vicksburg, the capture of Walnut Hills was an important event. The year before Sherman had attacked them, as already mentioned, and had been heavily repulsed. When at last the two leaders stood triumphant where one had so signally failed before, Sherman, in the exuberance of his heart, said to his chief: "Grant, this is the biggest campaign in history. You ought to write a report on it at once. Napoleon never made a campaign like this." Although there is little of "the whole civilized world and all history" sort of exaggeration about this remark, it evinces something more than the profound admiration he entertained for Grant's genius. It is an example of the generosity of the man who thus recognized the wisdom of his general's plan, which had succeeded although he, on his part, had so strenuously opposed it. Indeed, so humble minded was he as regards his own ability that he always said he possessed no natural military genius.

The fall of Vicksburg led to the fall of Port Hudson, lower down the great river. The Federal navy from the east and south now joined hands with the Federal army from the north and northwest. Thenceforth, as Mr. Lincoln described it, "the Mississippi went unvexed to the sea," and the Confederacy was rent in twain. The command of this magnificent waterway, thus obtained by the North, was the great turning point in the history of this war. The event has not, I think, been yet fully recognized at its full value by most American historians; General Sherman, however, dwells forcibly upon its importance in his writings.

The success at Vicksburg was the subject of general rejoicing in the North. For his share in it, Sherman was promoted to be a brigadier general in the regular army. But, as he points out, it produced other results, not favorable to the Union cause. The northern world seemed to regard it as the end of the secession movement, and talked more now of the reconstruction of the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, etc., than of the further vigorous prosecution of the war. "Officers sought leaves," General Sherman writes, "and soldiers obtained furloughs and discharges on the most slender pretexts; even the general government seemed to relax in its efforts to replenish our ranks with new men, or to enforce the draft, and the politicians were pressing their schemes to reorganize or patch up some form of civil government as fast as the armies gained partial possession of the states."

Vicksburg capitulated July 4, 1863, and Grant's troops remained idly in their camps in that neighborhood; until late in September Sherman's army corps, the Fifteenth, was encamped on the Big Black river, about twenty miles east of Vicksburg. In the meantime the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosencranz had pushed forward to attack or capture General Bragg's army, then at Chattanooga, and the Army of the Ohio, under General Burnside, moved into eastern Tennessee, on the left of Rosencranz. Communication was kept up between the two armies.

General Rosencranz, with a confidence that was in no way warranted, had foolishly scattered his forces, hoping thereby to surround General Bragg's army in Chattanooga. The Confederate leader adroitly turned on and utterly routed him at Chickamauga, driving him back to Chattanooga, round which Bragg closed in, threatening his army with starvation. Sherman says: "The whole country seemed paralyzed by this unhappy event, and the authorities in Washington were thoroughly stampeded."

General Burnside's army, that had moved forward into East Tennessee on the left of Rosencranz, was in the same plight at Knoxville, where he was short of provisions and closely besieged by Longstreet.

Prompt and vigorous action could alone save these two unfortunate Northern armies.

On September 22 Sherman received orders to move forward with his corps to save Rosencranz. He went by water to Memphis and from there by rail and road to Corinth. Alarming orders received from Washington, urged the utmost possible haste, as Rosencranz was short of provisions.

The weather was against rapid movements. Torrents of rain had swollen the rivers, inundated the country and carried away many important bridges. But Sherman was indefatigable, both in mind and body. From Memphis his troops marched over bad roads, often knee-deep in mud, 330 miles to Chattanooga. He himself reached that place on November 14, 1863, and had a long consultation with General Grant, who had arrived there three weeks previously. The next day was spent in a reconnaissance of the enemy's position and in discussing plans for the coming battle. In the evening he hastened back to Bridgeport, having to row in an open boat most of the distance, often taking a hand at the oar himself during the night's work, to relieve some tired soldier.

There was preliminary fighting on November 23 and 24, whilst the troops were taking up the positions from whence the final attack upon the whole front of the enemy was to be delivered. It took place on the 25th, and by nightfall the enemy was in full retreat. Sherman played a most important part in the battle, and the orders he received were promptly carried out. He refers to it as "a magnificent battle in its conception, in its execution, and in its glorious results." It is one of the great engagements of the war, regarding which there has been much controversy. There can be little doubt that the whole plan for opening the route into Chattanooga, by which ammunition and supplies were eventually introduced, was the conception of General W. F. Smith, commanding engineer to the army of the Cumberland. It was he, also, who devised the plan of battle accepted by General Grant. As the fighting wore on, that plan had to be greatly modified, and it is an indisputable fact that the capture of Missionary Ridge, Bragg's main position, was effected by the men without orders from either Grant or any of the generals present. I do not think this fact lessens much the credit due General Grant. Indeed, it would be ridiculous, as well as useless, to analyze the various responsibilities assumed during any great battle by subordinate leaders, and the share which each may have had in framing the plan of attack as originally conceived. General Grant was the responsible man in the matter. He reconnoitered the ground personally, heard all there was to be said by those around him, who knew the enemy's position better than he did, and decided from what he thus learned, the movements to be made, and the orders to be given. Sherman's men fought hard, but they were not able to take possession of the northern end of Missionary Ridge, or to turn the enemy's right, as General Grant had intended them to do. It was not until the divisions of Sheridan, Baird, Wood and Johnson had crowned the centre of the Ridge without orders, that Sherman fully accomplished his task.

General Bragg failed entirely. His despatch of Longstreet towards Knoxville, upon what may be termed the eve of a great battle, was the height of folly, and opposed to every principle of war. The confederates, panic-stricken, were compelled to abandon much material in their retreat, but, as usual, they were allowed to get their army away scot-free. For some hours the bulk of that army was little better than a confused mass of runaways, at the mercy of its foe, had that foe possessed a staff organization to have enabled it merely to move forward in any order, to push it and keep it on the run. But the federal army, though at nightfall victorious everywhere along the line, was almost as disorganized as its beaten enemy.

If there be an extraordinary difference between regulars and troops hastily raised under civilian officers in the manner they go into action and fight when there, it is, however, small when compared with their relative conditions at the end of a hardly-contested battle. It is difficult for even a highly-trained and experienced staff of regular officers to organize an effective pursuit with regular troops that have been for hours heavily engaged. For a hastily-put-together staff of men from civil life, without military training, to do so with troops unaccustomed to discipline or prompt obedience and constituted as the armies of both sides in this war were constituted, may be regarded as impossible. One of our very ablest and most experienced staff officers closely inspected General McClellan's army in 1862. He was much struck with the efficient manner in which it had been armed and generally equipped, and considering the few months it had been in existence, with its general appearance. But in his report upon it, he described it as a magnificent army formed of giants, prone and sprawling on the ground, incapable of any effective movement from inherent want and absence of that nerve and muscle which none but a thoroughly trained and efficient staff can alone supply to an army. In this respect the Confederate army seems to have been always better off than the army opposed to it, owing to the much larger proportion of officers educated at West Point who had joined it. At the Alma, and in many well-known English battles, there was no effective pursuit—a fact accounted for by the incapacity of our leaders. But Lee, Johnstone, Beauregard, McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and many other generals in this war were most able soldiers. Had any of them commanded at the Alma, our pursuit would have been, I think, instantaneous when the heights were won, and the history of the Crimean war would then certainly have been very different.

And yet, none of the great battles in the American civil war were decisive, in the sense that Austerlitz, Jena, Waterloo, etc., were, because none of them were followed up by any really effective pursuit. This fact was not the result of ignorance or lack of knowledge on the part of the generals commanding. It was because those generals did not possess the highly trained staff required to organize and carry out any such difficult operation, and because the rough, loose discipline of armies raised in haste as theirs were, rendered impossible all effective pursuit at the end of an exhausting day of hard fighting.

In reading the history of this war from a student's point of view, it is interesting to note how often well-planned operations led to no result from the inefficiency of the staff whose duty it was to see them carried out.

On November 27 General Grant sent Sherman orders to press on with all speed to Knoxville—eighty-four miles off—where General Burnside reported he was closely invested and had only supplies that would last him up to December 3. Seven days before receiving this order Sherman's men had left their camps beyond the Tennessee river, as he describes it "with only two days' rations, without a change of clothing—stripped for the fight, with but a single blanket or coat per man, from myself to the private included." They had existed on whatever food they could pick up on their march. They had none in hand for their new operation upon Knoxville. Their march was a trying one, for they had to cross unfordable rivers and the extreme badness of the roads delayed them. On December 5, however, a staff officer from General Burnside's headquarters reached Sherman with the welcome news that General Longstreet had the evening before raised the seige and retreated. The next day Sherman rode into Knoxville, where, instead of a starving garrison, he found the men well supplied with all necessaries. He was himself entertained by Burnside at what seemed to him then a most sumptuous repast. He would not have hurried forward his weary, provisionless men as he did had he known the real state of affairs in Knoxville.

In disgust at the sort of deceit practised upon him by those in command of the Army of the Cumberland, he returned to winter quarters near Chattanooga, which city his troops reached the middle of December.

For this service he and his men received the thanks of congress.

The winter of 1863-4 had little that concerned General Sherman worthy of record in this short memoir.

Early in March, 1864, he received a letter informing him that General Grant, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, had been ordered to Washington.

Called from the scene of his great successes in the west, Grant was now to command all the federal armies, and, at the same time, to personally direct the operations against Richmond. On the 17th of that month Grant and Sherman met by appointment at Nashville, when the latter learned he had been appointed Grant's successor in command of the military division of the Mississippi.

It was at this meeting they discussed their future plans. Hitherto the object of the Washington government had primarily been the conquest of territory from the seceding states. Grant and Sherman had for some time back realized that the destruction of the Confederate armies could alone restore the union. That as long as Lee's and Johnston's armies were intact, and able to keep the field, no amount of territory regained would ever bring the war to an end. Their plans were accordingly framed with the one great object of destroying those armies. Both fully recognized, that with the great resources at their command, they could well afford to lose two men, if in the process they could dispose of one Confederate soldier. The south, cut off from all help from the outside world, must be destroyed if this policy of attrition were steadily carried out to the bitter end. It was an arithmetical certainty, and from that time forward, these two generals, then the foremost Federal leaders, steadily pursued it. This was the policy which eventually killed the confederacy. Sherman says in his memoirs: "The critical point was thought to be Richmond or Atlanta, whichever should be longest held. Had General Grant overwhelmed or scattered Lee's army, and occupied Richmond, he would have come to Atlanta; but as it happened to occupy Atlanta first, and had driven Hood off to a divergent line of operations far to the west, it was good strategy to leave him to a subordinate force and with the main army to join Grant at Richmond."

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

An English Opinion of "Woman's Sphere" —A Plea for Female Suffrage.

LONDON, May 12.—It appears to be still a disputed point whether women should take any real part in serious politics, but the only reasons advanced against it seem to be that, as a body, they have never yet done so, that such work, such interests, would change their character, unfit them for their domestic and family duties, and lead to unhappy, neglected homes. Surely such objections can be satisfactorily met, but perhaps it will be best to consider first what should be the duties and the aims of women in a political sense, and why they should actively face the work.

Women are at least one-half of the human race, they have hearts, minds and consciences, they are equally capable of enjoyment or suffering, and liable to all the laws of the country. The weakness and the faults of character with which their sex is credited have been the result of want of proper education and training. A girl who has received the sort of instruction now within reach of all, except the very poor, is not the frivolous, mindless creature some would have us believe. She is capable of grave thought, of logical reasoning, and in the majority of cases has more keen sense of her responsibility than is generally found among young men of her own age. Why then should she be debarred from taking interest, an active interest, in the welfare of her country and promoting it by means of politics (that most comprehensive science and machinery) as well as in any other way?

Women's sphere is said to be religion, benevolence, family duties and teaching. But if she can teach others so as to fit them for the duties of life, if she can train the generations of the future, why should she be debarred from doing in her own person what she is held to be capable of teaching others to do? If her sphere comprehends religion, is not religion comprehended in true politics? What can be more truly religious than self-denying efforts to improve the condition of our fellow creatures, and how can this be effectually done except by politics? If her sphere is benevolence, the benevolence must be real, substantial, having permanent effects, and these can, for the most part, be best obtained through politics, or at least by the help of politics.

That women, who have so much to do with the training of those who are to be politicians of the future, who must, for good or ill, exercise so great an influence over them should themselves be thoroughly instructed in the true principles of politics is absolutely necessary, and when thus educated in the matter it is certain that they will not rest content without doing what they can to press and carry their views.

Women are daily showing more and more the rich capabilities of their minds. Why should a country lose the advantage of the ability and talents of half the community? Nor is it talents and ability only that are thus thrown away. The peculiarities of the female character would also, if allowed scope, elevate the sphere of politics. The natural tenderness, unselfishness and helpfulness of the cultivated woman would not only soften the asperities of party politics, but have a great tendency to draw together the different classes of our people. It is, however, in the homes, in the family life and in society that women's most widespread work will be done. Anyone can see the difference between the young people of a family where the mother is an intelligent and earnest politician and those who hear of nothing but the frivolities of life. The former are not content with their studies and their amusements alone. Other and more important things have also an interest for them and they learn early that their studies have a great object in view, not only their own personal advancement, but the good of their fellow creatures.

As regards family duties, there is no sort of reason why an interest in politics should militate against their due performance; rather it is probable that the woman who realizes her duty to her country fully will be but the more ready to recognize that her first obligation is to her own family. In most families there are young women growing up who have no particular part to act on the domestic stage, and to whom other work and other real interests are a necessity of a useful, healthy life. To these politics afford a large, practical field. It is by no means necessary that all female politicians should take a public part, and unless specially qualified they will feel no temptation to do so. Even in the lives of those who have a gift for speaking there will be seasons, years perhaps, when they will feel unable or disinclined to come forward; and, as with men in business, they will have no time to devote to the work.

No one need fear that too many women will make politics their business. It is by no means easy to get the majority of men to feel sufficient interest in them and when the novelty of the present movement is gone off, it will be the same no doubt with busy women. Society will benefit immensely by the increasing interest of women in true unselfish politics. Conversation will become less vapid and less mischievous, and instead of harm much good will result.

All that has been said bears also on the question of "Woman's Suffrage." Being tax payers equally with men, and amenable to all the same laws, they have the right to take their share in the framing of the laws. They already possess great influence, and influence is power. Power without responsibility is, we know, held to be a dangerous thing. It has been said that the interests of women are one with the interests of men, and that therefore they need no vote. This proposition is correct in the abstract. The true interests of women are one with the true interests of men. But we have only to recollect some laws which have been passed to recognize that men have misunderstood or wilfully put aside their true interests.

The position of women is that of sisters to men. Have men in the past so legislated as they would have done if they had remembered this fact? Is the position of poor, struggling women such as men would wish their sisters to occupy? Has all been done that could be done to save them from degradation? The answer must be "no." A great effort is now being made to rescue and to raise these suffering sisters, and women have a right to claim direct power in order to advance this cause, and not this cause only, but the welfare of all—men, women and children.

The space allotted to me prevents my doing more than allude to the necessity of women being made eligible to county councils. There is work to be done on these councils which cannot be done without women; and it may be said that there are few points on which their counsel would not be valuable.

Besides the principles and action of politics, there is the machinery of politics, such as registration and all the work it entails. In much of this the help of women is invaluable, in some details even more effective than that of men. I will only add that in politics, as in everything else, women need to be calm and wise, to keep their aims unselfish and their motives pure. If they do this they will become a great power for good. Keeping their own level high they will help to raise that of those among whom they move, and our nation will have cause to bless the day when its women received their freedom and assumed their rightful place as citizens.

LADY MARGARET SANDHURST.

Corbett Challenged.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A telegram was received from New Orleans by Jim Corbett to-day, from the Olympic club, of a purse of $12,000 for a purse for a fight with Slavin. He wired that he would be in New Orleans in two weeks and would then state his intentions. He says the probabilities are he will not engage in another contest for a year, when he will be larger and stronger. In an interview Jackson said he was perfectly willing to have another go with Corbett, but he said he had promised to fight Goddard in Australia if the latter wished a match, and he expected to hear from him within the next two days. If Goddard releases him from his promise he will fight Corbett within the time named by the latter—that is, three months from date.

The Men Who Brag.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—In an interview to-day, Robert Schilling, secretary of the national executive committee of the new People's party, said to-day: "The moral effect of the victory in Kansas has been tremendous, and in the next presidential election the contest will be between our party and the Democrats; the Republicans are not in it, for the Republican party is as dead as the old Whig party. I was astonished to learn what strength we have in the south. Unless the Democrats of Texas walk a chalk mark we are going to carry that state, for the colored Farmers' Alliance of that state has 1,300,000 members. Some of the Ohio delegates were of the opinion that we might aspire to carry that state at the next election."

Caterpillars Stop a Train.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 23.—A special to the Journal from Mankato, Minn., says all the trains on the Milwaukee road this morning were delayed at a point seven miles out of this city by millions of caterpillars which had crawled upon the rails to sun themselves. Sand boxes were soon exhausted and two engines were hardly sufficient to move the train. The morning freight was an hour and ten minutes in going two miles. The caterpillars were ground in masses under the wheels. The caterpillars have been a pest in that locality for two weeks.

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ADIPOSE AMENDA.

FLESH REDUCTION AS AN AD TO ADDRESS.

Professional Methods for Every Day Use —A Lesson from Jockeys and Prize Fighters—Training for Health, Beauty and Business.

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One method of reduction of adipose tissue that is incontrovertibly effective, but little likely ever to be popular in this ease and leisure loving age, is "working it off." Not "working it off" in any figurative sense by languid endurance of Turkish baths, or general boisterousness, or beautiful exercise or medicinal treatment, but by heroic measures to the fullest extent of all that phrase implies. Jockeys, pugilists and athletes, who simply must get themselves down to certain weights for participation in the "events" by which they earn their bread, are those who carry this system to its fullest extent, but in more or less modified forms all, however, too severe for any but the most resolute souls—it is the chief reliance of all good trainers. They claim that only by real hard work, in conjunction with violent sweating, and sometimes strong purgative medicine, can fat be taken off rapidly and at the same time strength increased and breathing improved.

Mr. Goldie, formerly master of athletics at Princeton college, has had a great deal to do in the reduction of the wealthier class of Gotham's fat men to normal weights, and his treatment was just about what an intelligent trainer would have laid out to fit an athlete to "fight for a man's life." He systematically put athletics through a round of exercises devoting only five or ten minutes to each, but aggregating two or three hours every day by which every muscle in the body was impelled to exercise, at first gently, afterward with force. Lying upon his back and then upon his face, standing, sitting, bending, etc., the patient was forced to call into active play any number of muscles that he never before knew he had or expected to have any use for. But the great reliance was upon running and next to that boxing.

The last ten or fifteen minutes at least of each period of each exercise had to be spent in sparring with Mr. Goldie, which was by no means play. Of course, there were dietary restrictions in force at the same time, but they were simple, little more, in fact, than prohibition of fat forming foods and excess of vegetable matter, with allowance of abundance of muscle making, plain and easily digestible aliment, mainly beef, to replace by sound tissue the waste of body fat that was steadily going on. The energy compelled by Mr. Goldie's system was not without its reward, and some of his cures were really remarkable. The eminent lawyer, S. L. M. Barlow, for instance, when he placed himself under the wiry little Scotchman's care, had by hearty feeding and studious avoidance of exercise, got himself into such a condition that it made him puff and wheeze to walk across the sidewalk from the door of his carriage; but in a few months he became able to run—actually to run—a distance of five miles without stopping to take breath. At the same time he regained a goodly shape and better health than he had known since his boyhood.

Yet more violent and rigid is the exercise system put in practice by the famous trainer and athlete, William Muldoon. The course he put John L. Sullivan through when fitting him for his fight with Kilrain was enough to abash any lover of physical comforts. Practically it was going on all the time, the pugilist was not asleep. Running over the Pistor county hills—which are steep—pounding the "sand bag," sparring, hand on a foot path, jumping and waking; doing many hard things, because they were hard exercise, and not a few harder ones thinly disguised as play; wearing heavy flannels to induce profuse perspiration while thus toiling, and all the while eating only what was good for him. Sullivan certainly earned the fine physical condition in which he found himself when Muldoon pronounced him in condition." And it is well worthy of note that the prize fighter's self indulgence in stimulants and other excesses had put him in such plight—with fat loaded about his stomach and heart, his nervous system shaken, his digestion sadly impaired, and his muscular tissue deteriorated and flabby withal—that in the estimation of experienced trainers and physicians his recuperation was simply impossible. Muldoon's system is a great thing for any one who has the nerve to go through it.

The modern trainers' methods of fighting excess of weight, both of fat and inert muscle, are infinitely more intelligently conceived than were those formerly in vogue. The old time treatment was very efficient in removing undesirable material, but comparatively ineffective in replacing it with that which was required. "Tommy" Maguire, by means of a mysterious and fearfully potent pill, and sweats in sheets saturated with certain chemicals could make a man lose pounds almost as rapidly as a butcher could have taken them off with a cleaver. But the man's strength was almost certain to go away with the pounds, and in the process of getting it back a large portion of the pounds returned with it. And it was not every one who could endure with impunity such violent treatment. Beyond a doubt, if Sullivan, at the time he went under Muldoon's care, had been given a dose of "Tommy's" pills and sweats he would have broken down hopelessly.

Only among professional jockeys is there any marked survival of the old time methods for rapid reduction of weight. To them the retention of strength is relatively an unimportant matter. So long as they are strong enough to bestride the horse excitement will temporarily lend them sufficient nervous power in the hands and arms to control the intelligent animals they ride, and that is all required. But it is essential that they shall scale down to certain weights at whatever cost of privation and suffering. The man must—in the estimation of the judges—ride the horse, no matter how he does it, and the proportion is so nice that it is expressed in ounces.

There are few jockeys in the country who, like William Donohue and George Taylor, can ride at 100 or 102 pounds, that do not need to train and seem incapable of accumulating fat. And even they, as they grow older, will no doubt meet with the same difficulty that caused so much pain and trouble to the celebrated James McLaughlin and finally drove him from the jockey ring. The bones grow larger and heavier. Eventually the time comes when bone and fat together are too much for the jockey. But a long time before that point is reached his life during racing seasons, at least, is a constant fight to keep himself as close as possible to the actual weight of his bones, enough skin to cover them and the few necessary internal works to keep him going. McLaughlin used to train himself much as Muldoon trained Sullivan, by hard work and perspiration. In a reminiscent description of the process, being asked how he did it, he replied:

"Only by the hardest sort of work—twenty or thirty running and very little to eat and drink. It was my custom to rise very early in the morning, put on the heaviest suit of underwear and top clothing, including sweaters and great coats, that I possessed, and run from five to seven miles at a brisk rate. On my return to the quarters, reeking with perspiration, my valet had a bath ready for me. I was rubbed dry and weighed. If I scaled what I should, well and good, but if not I had to put on dry clothing and go it all over again. You will readily understand what chills I may this was on a hot summer morning.

"Sometimes Fitzpatrick and I ran together, and that made our work easier. As I had to ride in the afternoon, breakfast, in the common acceptance of the word, was out of the question, that meal usually consisting of a piece of dry toast washed down by strong tea or water. When my usurface for the day had been ridden I lost no time in getting to the supper table. This is the only substantial meal a jockey can partake of, and those who talk about large appetites should see a lot of jockeys at their evening meal. It might be said that I lived on one meal a day, and my experience is only that of jockeys. I have frequently gained seven pounds in a day, and the next morning found me at work getting it off in order to be at weight."

Not a few, however, are too lazy to endure such fatigue, and resort by preference, wherever it is practicable, to the Turkish baths. Johnson's baths and those under the Produce Exchange are frequently visited by jockeys, who remain in them continually from eight to fourteen hours, and in that time get rid of from five to twelve pounds of their weight. It is affirmed that one well known jockey endured two days and nights of the hot room in a Turkish bath in this city without in all that while going farther from it than the anteroom where the scales stood.

He drank water copiously to force perspiration, at first; then from time to time had himself vigorously scrubbed with hot water to fully open the pores; sat for hours on a stool in the very hottest chamber, where a few venture for more than a minute at a time; and could actually be seen growing thinner and more "peaked" under his most ferocious endeavor to reach his minimum. Finally, when the attendants were thoroughly alarmed by his having fallen in a faint through sheer weakness, he decided that he had got down to the desired point, sent for a carriage and went away. He had reduced his weight twenty-five pounds from what it was when he entered upon the hideous experience. And all his suffering was in vain. When he reached the course he was to ride the race, for which he had made such cruel preparation, he was too weak to sit on the horse.

CELIA LOGAN.

The apparatus for the college gymnasium has been entirely paid for, but $200 is still needed towards the payment of the gymnasium building, which the students and professors hope soon to be able to turn over to the trustees.

Mrs. Edith Lombard, widow of the late Frank Lombard, and well known as one of the early settlers of this town, was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., on May 20, to Ellsworth Anderson.

The advance agents of Forepaugh's circus arrived in this city Tuesday evening. The show will not arrive, however, until early in August.

WHAT MUST BE DONE.

XX.

Dangers of Over-Legislation.

BY HON. JAMES F. WILSON,
Senator from Iowa.

At the threshold of the constitutional temple of the Republic of the United States of America, there has ever stood a most accurate interpreter of the purposes of its erection. From the beginning this interpreter has had but one answer to all inquirers. The formula of this never varying response which every inquirer has received, was prescribed by the sovereignty which erected the temple, and has continuously dwelt therein. To citizen and alien, to the serious inquirer and to the frivolous sceptic, to the defender of political faith and to the promoter of discord the answer has ever been

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

It is not my purpose to enter upon a general discussion of the many delegated and implied powers which lie embedded in the several articles and sections of the constitution of the republic to which this ever present answer introduces all inquirers. Those with which congress was intrusted by express delegation were vast in extent, leaving out of view those which pass to it by implication. But it is well to keep in mind the jealous care which watched and, in time, with the patriotic man who formulated the constitution which the people accepted. As evidence of this contentiousness, we find amongst the delegations of powers to congress by the constitution, a clause which evidently was inserted to guard against the mischiefs which so often have their origin in generalizations, and which declares that

"The congress shall have power . . . to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

This delegation of power is broad, far reaching, and effective. Still it is subject to limitations. It is not to be exercised without restraint. It has its proper limits in which to operate, and beyond which it may not go. What are the limitations, restraints, and boundaries which ever attend it? How shall we ascertain them?

Every person who has made inquiry at the door of the constitutional temple of the republic has been told that one of the purposes of its erection was to "promote the general welfare." Are we to understand that this imports that congress may enact laws without restraint or limitation in respect of any subject which any citizen, combination of citizens, class or interest may declare to be within the domain of the general welfare? If this be so, then there are no limitations, restraints or boundaries to the power in question. Such a discovery as this would be a most threatening portent. It would open the doors of legislative power to all of the products of evil which soon or late attend the operations of organized society, and which so frequently have their origin in the minds and purposes of those who least deserve to be intrusted with the affairs of government. Should this power ever reach such a juncture as this, then indeed, would it cease to promote the general welfare, and become the prey of reckless schemers and conscienceless agitators.

That there are tendencies present in the conditions existing in this country which indicate a movement in the direction suggested, no conservative student of the activities of these times can fail to detect. The most active factor in the case is the increasing demand for legislation. It has become a common practice with the originators and supporters of every new theory of action, and of the formulators and promoters of schemes of whatever kind or character, to at once demand legislative action for the accomplishment of the ends they have in view. They do not stop to inquire whether or not the thing demanded would, if granted, be promotive of the general welfare. Sufficient unto them is their desire to promote the interest of the particular theory or scheme they have in view regardless of the effect it may have on the general welfare. No close observer of the proceedings in congress and in the several state legislatures will fail to notice how rapidly the practice indicated is growing. Too often success attends these movements, which only tend to increase the number.

It is no sufficient answer to this suggestion to say that no permanent harm can result to the country from this growing tendency of the times, by reason of the judicial supervision of the courts over all legislative action. The students of history must often have noticed that the courts from time to time have changed the course of the judicial current by reason of the force of popular movements. This may not frequently occur, but whenever it does it intensifies the demand for repeated changes. Hence, also the reliance cannot be placed in the direction of the judicial current, and its tendencies to intensify and multiply the demands for that character of legislative action which fails to take account of constitutional limitations, and is bringing the country into a condition of over-legislation. This is an uncertain sea for nation and state to enter upon. It is not only uncertain, but also positively harmful. Once entered upon, the self reliance of our people will diminish. They will gradually drift away from their observance of that forceful aphorism which admonishes them that "the best is the best." A community composed of individuals who will each accept that aphorism as a guide of personal conduct, and keeping in line and harmony with the true signification of the constitutional phrase which places the general welfare limitation on the legislation to which it applies, will always be blessed with public order and prosperity, and avoid the dangers which ever attend over-legislation.

Over-legislation engenders a habit of disregard of the duty of the citizen to give his fair share of effort to the proper enforcement of the law. No law, no matter how wisely framed it may have been, will execute itself. The wisdom of statesmen has never discovered any automatic device for the enforcement of law. If the law relates to criminal conduct, it will remain a negative force, which violated, will call some officer of the citizen shall put it into active operation. It deals with the civil rights and privileges of the citizen as it has not the power to appear in court and of its own motion, command the jury in interest shall enjoy the remedy which its provisions contain. In either case, the practice of the doctrine of "let well" must be resorted to, and the crying out for the enactment of additional laws, in respect to the subject matter involved, will protect the community or give remedy to the citizen. Additional enactments will be no more automatic in their action than are those to which they may be additions or amendments. They will also remain dead letters on the statute book until some agency shall put them into action.

From the date of the first enactment of a statute by congress, and by the legislatures of the several states, down to the present time, each and every act has been framed with perfect conformity to the constitutional provisions upon which they rest for support, not one of them would be exempt from the operation of the rule stated. A review of the various laws now in force in this nation and in the several states, would reveal the fact that there is scarcely a right or interest, public or private, which is not enjoying statutory protection, and yet, notwithstanding the existence of this indisputable fact, there never has been a time in the history of this country when the demand for the enactment of additional laws has been so great as now.

This suggests the consideration of another element in the case of which we are treating, which may be presented by the questions "Have we not reached a point where the constitutional limitation in respect of the promotion of the general welfare should be applied as a check to the present tendency towards over-legislation? Can we promote the general welfare by engaging in a practice which tends to confuse the citizen's sense of duty in the matter of the enforcement of existing laws by and the public officer and himself?" We are a vast population; our is great, aggregation does not eliminate the individual nor abolish his rights and privileges. Each is a part of the whole, and as such must be taken into the account when we come to act for the promotion of the general welfare. Hence the jealous care we should exercise in excluding from our legislative action every element which tends to check the enforcement of law, and to encourage demands for additional enactments concerning subjects already provided for. This is a field which true conservatism should cultivate, and every citizen should actively aid in its administration. It is a most interesting field for the young men of the country to explore. Upon them a rapidly settling down the responsibilities of caring for the public and private affairs and interests which abide in the responsibilities of the on-coming years of this century. If the tendency of the present times towards over-legislation shall receive further encouragement and support, how impotent will our public forces soon become in the matter of promoting the general welfare. If outcry for additional legislation touching subjects already provided for by law is to continue, legislation, exclude the practice of the rule of self help, and diminish the American respect for the enforcement of the laws and the promotion of the general welfare, then indeed may we look for unwelcome experiences in the future. But my faith in the sturdy practicalities of the American character is firm enough to believe that before we shall have gone beyond the danger line at which we have arrived a halt will be called, and the present tendencies herein suggested will take their departure and give place to those better conditions which will bring peace, contentment and prosperity. But come what may, the subject is one which all, and especially the young men of our republic, may well take into most conservative consideration.

Rev. Mr. Montague of the First Baptist church delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the state university, Boulder, Sunday afternoon, in the college chapel. The regents of the university have already conferred the title of D. D. upon Mr. Montague.

SUITS FOR LIBEL.

Mr. J. C. Hagerman to Sue E. P. Gillespie for Libel.

On Wednesday May 20, the Denver News contained an interview with E. P. Gillespie, a man known throughout the state on account of mining operations at Aspen, in which he claimed that he had been defrauded in the sale of mining stock to J. C. Hagerman and others of this city. He claimed, in the interview, that Mr. Hagerman purchased of him a large amount of Mollie Gibson stock, knowing that there was splendid ore in sight and keeping the knowledge from him. Yesterday morning the following letter, written by Messrs. Parkison & Dasil, attorneys for Mr. Hagerman, and addressed to Gillespie, was made public through the columns of the Denver Republican:

"Mr. Henry P. Gillespie, Windsor hotel, Denver, Col.:

"DEAR SIR: You having been afforded an opportunity to disclaim or retract certain defamatory statements in an article published in the Rocky Mountain News of May 20, 1891, entitled "What Mr. Gillespie Says," relating upon our client, Mr. J. C. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, Co., and charging him, directly and inferentially, with fraud and misrepresentation practiced in his dealings with you in the purchase of certain stock (of or interest in the Mollie Gibson company (all of which statements you well know to be false and untrue and without a shadow of foundation), and you having failed and refused to make such disclaimer and retraction, the bearer hereof will serve you with process in an action by Mr. Hagerman for the recovery of $50,000 damages for such defamatory statements.

"Whenever you choose to commence your suit against Mr. Hagerman for heavy damages for his alleged frauds practiced upon you in said business (threats of which have been industriously circulated of late, by you or your agents, in the public prints of this state), we will be glad to facilitate the same, by accepting service of process at any time, at either of our offices, here or in Colorado Springs, and entering our appearance for Mr. Hagerman in the suit. We are, yours truly,

"PARKISON & DASILL."

A GAZETTE representative called upon Mr. Hagerman at his residence that evening to inquire regarding the matter. Mr. Hagerman stated that about all he cared to say regarding the case is contained in the letter printed in the Republican, that the statements made by his attorneys as reported are substantially correct. He characterized Gillespie's statements regarding the sale as lies.

The following interview with Messrs. Parkison and Dasil, accompanied the letter in the Republican.

"We went to see Mr. Gillespie in regard to this matter, and he refused absolutely to make any retraction. For some time items have appeared in various papers insinuating just what Mr. Gillespie charged directly, but none of them but this interview came to Mr. Hagerman's notice. He is well known in Colorado, having been president of the Colorado Midland railway and large interested in mining in various parts of the state, and he does not want to be considered as a man who will do business in the manner attributed to him by Mr. Gillespie. Mr. Hagerman says the statements made in that article are utterly false and without foundation, and he desires to have them retracted or get damages therefor. Mr. Gillespie is also a well known Colorado man, and what he has said can do Mr. Hagerman a great deal of injury. We shall push the case vigorously."

MAYOR SHAKESPEARE.

A Visit from the Famous Mayor of New Orleans.

The Honorable James A. Shakespeare, mayor of New Orleans, who figured so prominently in the recent Italian troubles of that city, was in this city for a short stay Monday afternoon. The mayor and his party spent the morning in Manitou, where they were the guests of Mr. Norman C. Jones, who is an old resident of New Orleans, and an old friend of the mayor. Early in the afternoon the party drove over to this city, accompanied by Mr. Jones, and arriving here at about 2 o'clock, took lunch at The Antlers in company with Mayor Sprague.

The mayor's party consists of Miss Shakespeare, who is the mayor's daughter, Mrs. C. Hernandez, the Honorable Thos. E. Howlett, the Honorable W. H. Saxon and Capt. W. H. Beanham. Mr. Bowles is a prominent business man of New Orleans; Mr. Saxon is one of the partners of the firm of Smith Bros. & Co., wholesale grocers who do a business of several millions a year, and Captain Beanham is in command of Battery A, Louisiana field artillery.

Mayor Shakespeare is a man about 55 years of age, of medium height, quite stout, and with short iron gray hair and a smooth face. He is a man of pleasing address, and much of his interest appears to be centred in children.

The mayor's party are much pleased with the scenery about our city, and spoke in most favorable terms of that part of the city through which they saw, which was not a great deal, as during their three hours' stay they kept themselves entirely within the walls of the hotel. The mayor himself, however, is not a great lover of scenery, being more of a mechanical turn of mind than of a sentimental one, and was quite enthusiastic over Denver's buildings. He also concluded that our vacation surroundings were an excellent place for the New Orleans coming population to come and settle upon.

In speaking of our city's government he stated that he thought the change from one to two years in the terms of our mayor a good one, and believes that we will eventually have a four years' term for them, as in his own city, as this long term gives the officials a chance to become well acquainted with their respective places, and therefore enables them to fill them more successfully. The mayor spoke upon the work of the western congress in Denver, and in regard to the silver question is very glad that they limited the coinage to the American product instead of declaring for unlimited coinage for the world. He seemed to be especially interested in the work of the congress in regard to the naturalization laws, and is strongly opposed to foreigners being allowed to vote as soon as they come to our shores.

The mayor and party left in the afternoon at 4 o'clock over the Missouri Pacific for the east. They will stop a day or two in St. Louis on their return trip, and will arrive in New Orleans the last of the week. While at The Antlers the party stated that they had been given the best luncheon there that they had had since starting on their trip.

They are Union.

Denver papers on Sunday contained a letter signed by one P. M. Johns, in which he claims that the contract for the Printers' home, now being erected in this city, has been let to a scab firm, and that there was something wrong in the opening of the bids for the work. The letter has created considerable talk among the laborers in this city and Denver, but so far they have been unable to find out who P. M. Johns is. Mr. Vaughan, of the building committee of the trustees, has been interviewed by the Denver Republican and says plainly that nothing could have been done wrong in the letting of the contract. Monday evening Mr. Thomas O'Connor, foreman for Thomas Hayes, who has the contract for the building, came to the GAZETTE office and stated that he wished to deny that the work is being done by non-union men; that he and every other man on the job is willing to sign a statement that they are union men and have been for years. He states that he has refused to employ men on the job who could not show working cards and that he believes the trouble is being brewed by some incompetent men he discharged. He says that the contracting firm of Thomas Hayes is union or he and his men would not work for it.

Mr. Stevenson, late building inspector for the city of Denver, has been retained by the trustees to inspect the work.

Officers Elected.

Badito lodge, No. 24, Ancient Order United Workmen, held a regular meeting Monday night at which time the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term, viz.:

C. L. Nelson, P. M. W.
D. R. Cole, M.
S. W. McCutchen, F.
Frank Sawyer, O.
R. P. Nichols, Recorder.
R. B. Taylor, Receiver.
C. E. Knapp, Financier.
P. Schmidt, G.
J. A. Fleming, I. W.
A. L. Lusk, O. W.
Joseph Dozier, Trustee.

This lodge is in a very flourishing condition, both as to membership and finances. They have accepted an invitation to join the G. A. R. on Decoration day, May 30, at which time all members and visiting brethren are requested to meet at their lodge room.

Weather report, taken at Colorado College, for the week ending May 25, at 7:30 p. m. Barometric pressure: Mean pressure at 7:30 p. m., 24.007 inches; maximum on May 21, at 6 p. m., 24.257 inches; minimum on May 19, at 4 a. m., 23.62 inches. Wind—Total movement, 1092 miles. Mean hourly velocity, 10 miles. Maximum per hour, 24 miles on May 21, at 12 m., 22 miles. Temperature—Mean temperature at 7:30 p. m., 48.2 degrees; Maximum on May 19, at 12 m., 76.1 degrees; minimum on May 22, at 2 a. m., 30.1 degrees.

A very interesting specimen is now on exhibition at Mr. Fred. Horn's store, on Pike's Peak avenue. It was found in West Fountain creek by Mr. Delos Durfee, and is a perfect petrified clam. The clam, which is closed, has one end partly broken off, disclosing a cluster of crystals on the inside. The specimen was presented to Mr. Horn by the finder, and he considers it very rare.

In Justice Walker's court Saturday the bail of Lee Dolson, the Manitou murderer, was set at $5000, and the witnesses, with the exception of Dr. E. M. Cogsdee, were held in the sum of $500 each. These witnesses are, Wm. Ramsey, W. E. Ha., W. E. Navarre, A. E. Ramsey and N. M. Ha. The preliminary trial has been set for June 2 at 2 o'clock. The prisoner has been sent to the county jail.

Mr. F. M. Wenie of Kansas City, special agent for the Rockford Insurance Co. of Rockford, Ill., and the Security Insurance Co. of New Hampshire, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city, and while here appointed McLain & Wright, 5½ S. Tejon street, agent for the Rockford Co., one of the best insurance companies represented in Colorado. There was only one company, doing more business in Illinois last year than the Rockford company.

Mr. William F. Graham, the editor of the Meriden, (Conn.) Republican, and who was in this city the past winter for his health, died at his home in Meriden on the 19th of this month. He was a very prominent actor in Connecticut politics as well as in the newspaper circles of that state.

A TERRIBLE PLACE.

Officers Inspect the Sanitary Condition of the City Jail.

VILE PLACE FOR HABITATION.

Humane Society Officers Threaten to Get Out an Injunction—The Pound a Vile Place in the Heart of the City.

Secretary F. B. Hill, of the Humane society, has received information from a party competent to judge, that the city jail is in a terrible sanitary condition, and yesterday he decided to investigate the case. He gave the mayor, city marshal and city physician notice to be present at the city building at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon that a proper inspection might be made. At that time the mayor and marshal were both busy and could not be present, but Mr. Hill, City Physician Kimball and a GAZETTE representative accompanied Officer Gathright into the dungeon beneath the city hall. As the party descended into the place the stench that greeted them was disgusting but those familiar with it declared it to be very slight indeed compared to what it usually is. An examination of the place showed it to be well swept and cleaned, and a breeze was stirring through the open windows. The trouble was soon discovered to be in the southeast part of the room, which was flooded with water. There are two water closets in the place, one in the cage, and one in the room, and the pipe from one leads into the other. It is evident that just as little money has been spent in the plumbing as possible. Upon turning on the water for cleansing, it immediately backed up into the pipe leading into the closet in the cage and overflowed and then there was evidently a leak in the other one. The whole thing seemed to be choked up, forcing the water to run all over the place instead of into the sewer. It was explained that the cellar is about on a level with the line of the sewer pipe in the alley and that there is not grade enough to permit the sewerage from the jail to run off. Mr. Hill and Dr. Kimball were both surprised and disgusted and so expressed themselves, and they decided to ask the inspector of plumbing to examine the place and report upon it. If his report is that a better system of sewerage can not be put in then action will be taken to prevent the placing of prisoners in the jail.

At its last meeting the grand jury reported that the city jail was unfit for a human being to live in and the best legal advice has stated that after such a report the city can be enjoined from using the place. Mr. Hill informed the mayor yesterday that an injunction would probably be gotten out if something is not done.

Dr. Kimball stated that with a leak in the pipes there must be escape of sewer gas and that probably the danger to those about the building is averted by the good draught. Coming out of the building the gentlemen were confronted by a vile looking and smelling cow yard known as the city pound. In it were a number of head of stock wading knee deep in manure and mud. Several prisoners were at work cleaning it up, and the city marshal has had it cleaned several times of late. Nevertheless the stench was unpleasant and the city physician expressed himself pretty strongly at the officials permitting the pound to be thus located in the heart of the city.

A gentleman prominently connected with city affairs was asked what could be done if an injunction was gotten out forbidding the use of the jail. He stated that it might be considered an emergency and the council could proceed to issue warrants to build a city jail. If they do not wish to do that the money received from the drug store liquor license could be applied to a new jail, as it is as yet unappropriated.

It is evident that better quarters must be provided for the city's prisoners and the city pound must be removed into the suburbs at once. The Humane society has engaged in the war and enlisted for the campaign.

Judge Campbell, of the district court, has been on the bench for nearly three years, but Wednesday was called upon to perform his first marriage ceremony. The interesting event occurred in the judge's office and was witnessed by District Clerk Howbert and Mr. Clay White, deputy clerk of the county court. Judge Campbell was a little flustrated and forgot the usual salutation at the end of the ceremony, but the witnesses did not.

Burke, the man who was arrested for the stealing of a horse and buggy in Colorado City belonging to the Buckeye livery stable, had his preliminary hearing Thursday and was placed under $500 bail. He was sent to the county jail.

General Manager Colbran, of the Midland, returned Thursday from a survey of the line, bringing to the city the party of Midland and Santa Fe officials who accompanied him. In the party was J. A. Hanley, of Chicago, freight traffic manager of the Santa Fe; Mr. F. C. Gay, general freight agent of the Santa Fe; C. S. Lee, general passenger agent of the Midland; J. K. Waterman, general freight agent of the Midland and Mr. Allen, of St. Louis, traveling with the party. The gentlemen were being entertained by Mr. Nye, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Wildman and other local railroad men and were put up at the Colorado Springs club.

Eastonville will celebrate the Fourth of July at home. A complete programme will be arranged and in it will be a fine display of the stallions of the neighborhood and a stallion trotting race for a small purse. No stallions will be admitted that weigh less than 1300 pounds. Don't be afraid to make your arrangements to spend the Fourth here. We will see you agreeably entertained.—Eastonville World.

The man Coleman, who was arrested at the instigation of the Human society for cruelty to Charlie Wighte, the boy whom he was raising, plead guilty in Justice Farrar's court Thursday. He was fined $10 and costs. The boy is the little fellow who lay beside the dead body of his father in Manitou Park for several days before they were found, some two winters ago. The Humane society officers will try to secure a good home for him.

Woodworth, Dow & Randall and M. F. Warren are to furnish two gold medals for the College cadets prize drill, which is to be held on the 8th of next month.

The county clerk issued marriage licenses Thursday to Lee Walker and Minnie S. Schumaker, Clarence Evans and Miss Phoebe Foote, all of Colorado Springs.

Mr. H. H. Artz Wednesday paid the fine of $1000, assessed him by Judge Campbell for attempting to bribe witnesses. Mr. Artz paid $200 and costs of the suit and gave notes, properly indorsed, for the remainder.

Mrs. J. L. Hong and and her son Harry left for New York City last evening. They will return in September.

A license to marry was issued Thursday by the county clerk to A. L. Davis, of Denaka, Texas, and Miss Maud Root, of Florissant.

A plat and statement of the first addition to Knob Hill addition was filed with the county recorder Thursday by J. B. Frost president of the company. The addition comprises about 125 lots.

Mrs. Mina Hanson, who has been a resident of this city for a good many years, has decided to move to Denver where her daughters reside, and left Friday. Mr. Henry Hanson, connected with the GAZETTE job office, will continue to reside here.

The contest at the Sisters' fair for the gold headed cane, donated by Woodworth, Dow & Randall, promises to be a very lively one. It will be between Mr. A. J. Lawton and A. C. Hart, one representing the Rapid Transit boys and the other the Colorado Midland boys.

Mr. W. F. Tilton has returned from a several weeks visit to Leominster, Mass.

A large boat house is to be built at Cheyenne lake to accommodate twenty-five boats.

A marriage license was issued Monday to Wm. T. Spear and Miss Louie D. Go[illegible], both of Colorado Springs.

"The Sun" is the latest amateur newspaper to make its appearance. Wood Bros. are the editors and publishers and their paper is very creditably gotten up. It is printed at their home at Edgewood.

Scientific Lecture.

Professor Palmer delivered a lecture on "The Mission of Science" before the pupils of the High school yesterday. The lecturer dwelt on the value of the natural sciences; firstly, for the practical utility of invention in subduing and utilizing the forces and products of nature; secondly, for the pure and inspiring amusement and recreation to be derived from their study; thirdly, for their disciplinary value in the careful observation and proof required for successful prosecution of every definite line of work, and the further value of the training as a preliminary for other lines of work and thought; and fourthly, for their furnishing genuine knowledge and adding to the world's stock of great and true ideas. The limitations of the work and efficiency of the natural sciences were candidly acknowledged; a narrow materialism was repudiated; optimistic hopes were encouraged and the main emphasis was laid upon the fundamental value of honest and thorough instructive methods in the development of the highest civilization and culture of the human race.

Beginning next Sunday, May 31, the regular daily suburban train service will go into effect over the Colorado Midland. Trains will leave Colorado Springs at 8.20 a. m., 10.50 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. Returning, will arrive here at 10.45 a. m., 5.05 p. m. and 7.50 p. m. The first and last trains will go as far as Woodland Park. The other train goes to Florissant.

Emery P. Moon of Husted furnishes the following report of the weather for the week ending May 27, 1891: Highest temperature, 76° on the 27th; lowest temperature, 31° on the 26th and 22d; weekly mean temperature, 48.50°. Direction of the wind, north two days, south three days, west two days.

Cadets' Shooting Match.

The shooting match of the college cadets took place yesterday afternoon at Austin's Bluffs with the result of a fairly good score, considering the fact that it was the first shoot that the cadets have ever held, and that the guns used were old Springfield rifles, which, although they may have sent many a confederate warrior to his last resting place, have passed the prime of their existence, some time ago.

The shooting began shortly after 3 o'clock. The distance was 150 yards, and the gold medal was won by Sergeant Link. It is a very handsome affair, presented by M. F. Warren, the jeweler. Lieutenant Tucker and Corporals Strachan and Barnes each made a bull's eye and good shooting was done by Eastman and Wilson. Following is the score, being the result of ten shots for each man out of a possible fifty.

Link	33
Eastman	28
Wilson	27
Dixon	27
J. Hayley	28
Crissey	25
Tucker	24
Barnes	24
Strachan	24
Blanc	23
Culver	22
Watson	21
Stedman	20
McIntire	20
De La Vergne	19
Gaines	16
Macfarlane	14
E. Carpenter	13
Smith	11
W. Hayley	9
A. Carpenter	8
Goodale	7
Hartshorn	7

Justice Walker performed two marriage ceremonies yesterday morning. One united Mr. Thomas S. Worley of Pueblo to Miss Millie James of Chanute, Kan.; the other Mr. Henry S. Matlock to Miss Martha Burdette, both of Calhan, Colo.

D. F. Margaret, the college orator, will speak at the opening of the new Grand Army hall next Monday evening.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 28, 1891.

GROCERIES.

Flour, per cwt	$ 2 00@ 2 85
Graham, per cwt	2 20@ 2 75
Corn meal, per cwt	2 25@ 2 55
Cheese, cream, per lb	15@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 30
Cheese, Swiss, domestic, per lb	20@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	18@ 20
Eggs, ranch, per doz	20@ 25
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	18@ 20
Butter, tub, per lb	20@ 25
Butter, creamery, per lb	30@ 35
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 30
Sugar, per cwt	5 00@ 5 25
Lard, per lb	9@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per cwt	1 50@ 1 75
Cabbage, per cwt	2 00@ 3 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 50@ 2 50
Rutabagas, per cwt	1 25@ 2 00
Onions, per cwt	3 00@ 5 00
Squash	2 50@ 3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	5@ 10
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c; per doz	40

MEATS.

Beef—Porter house steak, per lb	25
Loin	20
Round	15
Shoulder	10
Rib roasts	18 @20
Mutton—Chops	25
Legs	18
Stew	3 @ 6
Veal—Cutlet	25
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	15
Stew	10 @12½
Spring lamb, hind qr	2 00
Spring lamb, fore qr	1 00
Pork—Chops and roasts	15
Turkeys, per lb	22 @25
Chickens, per lb	18 @20
Ducks, per lb	20 @25
Geese, per lb	
Spring chickens	60 @75

FEED.

Oats, per cwt	2 10
Corn, per cwt	1 55
Corn chop, per cwt	1 60
Bran, per cwt	[illegible]
Wheat	2 00
Hay, per ton	10 00@ 15 00
Alfalfa, per ton	15 00
Straw, per ton	11 00

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Allen's. x25tf

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—One brown horse, right hind foot white, about 13 years old. Enquire John K. Smith, Table Rock, Colo.

The Only Thing Now Used by Fashionable Women

To perpetuate a beautiful complexion is Wisdom's famous Robertine, which is as harmless as the morning dew, as subtle in its action as the magic's wand and as invisible—save the bloom and delicacy it gives to the cheek—as the air we breathe. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists in Colorado Springs.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the County Court.

David R. Fairey, and Cornelius W. Fairey, partners as Fairey Brothers, plaintiffs, vs. Mrs. A. D. Hunt, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado.
To Mrs. A. D. Hunt, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the county court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you by the said plaintiffs for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and thirty cents ($88.30) which said sum is now due and owing to said plaintiffs from you on an overdue book account, which said book account is for and on account of goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you by said plaintiffs at your request; and for and on account of an overdue book account of Giddings Brothers & Wilbur, which is for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by said Giddings Brothers & Wilbur to you at your request, and which said book account has been sold and assigned by said Giddings Brothers & Wilbur to said plaintiffs, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will proceed to take judgment against you by default according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 2[illegible] day of February, A. D. 1891.

SEAL. EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.
By HENRY M. BLACKMER, Deputy.

NO MAN EATS

Up all his salary. In the Spring time he lays aside sufficient to buy a new and nobby suit of

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

FROM

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,

Bank Block, Colorado Springs.

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO.

SOLD BY G B STORER.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harriet A. McNeil, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 15th day of June, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the County court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Seth Baker, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 9th, 1891.

SETH BAKER.
Administrator of the Estate of Harriet A. McNeil, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 23, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of county court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 6, 1891, viz: Fletcher G. Scott, Pre. D. S. No. 10,072, for the se qr sec 17, tp 13 s, rg 65 w.

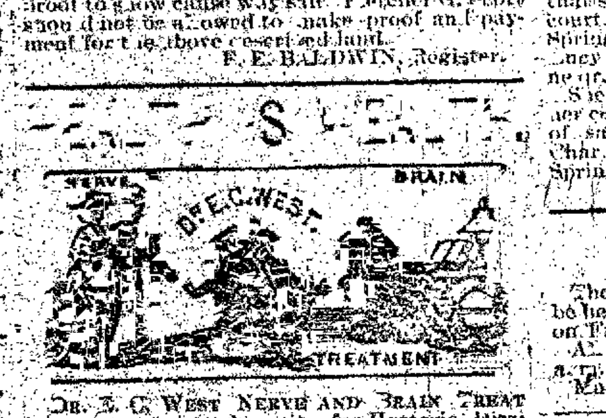
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: L. N. Rowlands, C. P. Linton, A. R. Kiefer, J. J. Woodbury, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

And you Clarence L. Waters, who made Pre. D. S. No. 15,459 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Fletcher G. Scott should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

And you Andrew J. Malloy, Jr., who made Pre. D. S. No. 13,662 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Fletcher G. Scott should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

[illegible] S [illegible]



DR. E. C. WEST NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STORER, Druggist,

Sole Agent, No. 8 South Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

[illegible] CARTER [illegible]

There settled in Baker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time, and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing, through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I was induced to try a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidney or urinary organs of either sex.

[illegible] IS QUICKLY DISTINCT from science. To find [illegible] treasure or locate mines. The only scientific device known is the [illegible]. It combines Electricity, Magnetism and Chemical Affinity, and attracts gold and silver if in any ordinary mining area [illegible].

Address: A. W. CO[illegible]S & CO.,
Lock Box 20, Truckee, Nevada County, Cal.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO, }

In the County court.

Ida Foutz, Plaintiff, vs. Frederick J. Foutz, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado,
To Frederick J. Foutz, the defendant above named—Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce by said plaintiff, to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and said plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as the court may deem meet and proper, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will proceed to take judgment against by default according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Colorado Springs in said county, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1891.

SEAL. EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.
By CLAY WHITE, Deputy.

Manufacturer and Dealer in [illegible] CONWAY, Ladies and Gents' [illegible]

Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 5th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 15th, 1891, viz: Mrs. Lucy Easter, Pre. D. S. No. 16207, for the s of ne qr, nw qr se qr, section 7, tp 13 r 65 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel Roe, Nellie I. Rice, Charles Long, George Walker, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

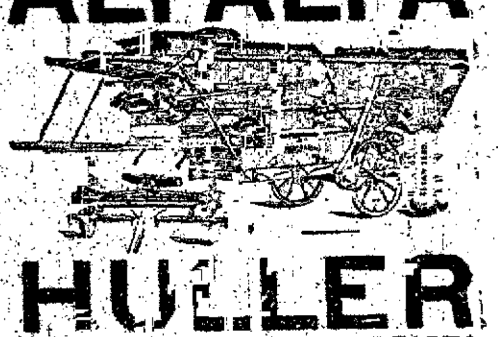
The quarterly examination of Teachers will be held in my office, in Colorado Springs, Colo., on Friday and Saturday, May 29th and 30th.

All applicants must be present promptly at 9 a. m., Friday.

May 16, 1891.

REUBEN BERREY, County Superintendent.

BIRDSELL ALFALFA HULLER



Threshes, Hulls and Cleans ALFALFA Seed, and delivers it in the sack ready for market.

Gets ALL THE SEED OUT of the Straw, and SAVES IT, and is the only Machine on earth that does. Send for full description and price to

BIRDSELL MFG. CO. SOUTH BEND, IND.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Marshall Seamans, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Edwin A. Sawyer, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 22d, 1891.

EDWIN A. SAWYER.
Administrator of the Estate of Marshall Seamans, deceased.

JAMES E. SHERIDAN, [illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Johnson, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1891, on the last Monday in September next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 2d day of May A. D., 1891.

LEVI B. FARRAR, Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 25, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 8, 1891, viz: Clarence E. Fursman, Pre. D. S. No. 15753, for the e hf ne qr, sec 22 and w hf nw qr, sec 23, tp 13 s, rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles K. B. Aumock, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Charles E. Roberts, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; George I. Truitt, of Falcon, Colo.; Samuel J. Dyer, of Falcon, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lewis W. Williams, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 29th day of June A. D., 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Henry D. Williams, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 1, 1891.

HENRY D. WILLIAMS,
Executor of the Estate of Lewis W. Williams, deceased.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO, }

In the County Court in Probate. March Term A. D. 1891.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harriet H. Way, deceased.

To Lyman I. Way and Ella V. Robinson, of Hammond, Louisiana—Greeting:

Whereas a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Harriet H. Way, late of the city of Colorado Springs, in said county, deceased, has been presented for probate in the county court of said county, by Dwight S. Way, son of said deceased, and the 8th day of June A. D., 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon has been set for the hearing of the application of the probate of said instrument as the last will and testament of said Harriet H. Way, deceased, and

Whereas, it appears from said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence that the said Harriet H. Way, deceased, resided at Colorado Springs, in said county of El Paso, at the time of her decease, and that the persons above named are heirs at law, of said deceased; that the property purporting to be devised by said will is described therein as follows: "money and property both real and personal."

Now therefore, you, the said Lyman I. Way and Ella V. Robinson are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county on the 8th day of June A. D., 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court, and further to do and perform what shall then by the said court be required and adjudged, and thereof fail not.

By order of the court.

Witness, Edward F. Wright, clerk of said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county this 2d day of May, A. D., 1891.

SEAL. EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.
By CLAY E. WHITE, Deputy.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891. NUMBER 22

IN THE RAIN.

England's Great Race Takes Place in a Shower.

HOW COMMON WON THE DERBY.

The Usual Gay Scenes on Road and Field.—The Starters and the Winners.—The Favorites Fulfil the Expectations.

LONDON, May 27.—The Epsom [illegible] is in good condition for the Derby which takes place to-day. The weather promises to be fairly warm and sunny with occasional showers.

A CLASSIC EVENT.

LONDON, May 27.—The great classic of the English turf was run to-day. It was the second day of the Epsom spring meeting, and the race for the Derby stakes was the great event of the day.

As usual, the course was crowded with all classes and conditions of people from members of the highest aristocracy to tipsters and hangers-on of the [illegible]. The road from London to Epsom was filled with vehicles of every description. Dashing along with jangling [illegible] came splendid four-in-hands, the coaches filled with handsomely dressed women and their escorts. There too were many vehicles of a bygone age, whose motive power had long ago outlived its periods of usefulness. Much badinage was indulged in by the occupants of the vehicles and all were happy, for they were soon to see decided the race of all races, the great Derby, in which every Englishman, no matter in what part of the world he may be, feels interested.

There were the usual conditions and the distance about a mile and a half.

The victor was Sir F. Johnstone's brown colt Common by Isonomy, out of Thistle. M. E. Bane's chestnut colt Gouverneur by Energy out of Gracia was second, and Sir James Duke's bay colt Wartenhurst by Wenlock out of Hirondelle third. There were eleven starters.

The weather was cool and showery. Just before the race a heavy shower set in and the race was run in a drenching rain.

After the horses were at the post the first attempt to get them away resulted in a false start. At the next attempt they got away splendidly. The Deemster went to the front and set the pace for a quarter of a mile. Then Dorcas took the lead, but was soon overhauled and passed by Gouverneur, who led at the mile post. Dorcas, who had now been joined by Common, was close up however. Coming down Tattenham hill Common improved his stride and forged ahead as they entered the straight. When the distance post was reached he drew clear out from the others and Common won in the commonest kind of a canter. Cuttleston ran fourth.

Common won by two lengths; time 2.56 4-5.

Starters and the post betting: Sir F. Johnston's Common, 11 to 10 on; M. E. Bane's Goverheur, 1 to 2 against; Sir James Duke's Wartenhurst, 50 to 1 against; Mr. Dunie-Cooper's Dorcas, 10 to 1 against; Duke of Westminster's Orion, 12 to 1 against; Mr. J. B. Leigh's The Deemster, 57 to 1 against; Mr. A. Fool's Old Boots, 20 to 1 against; Mr. Bridge's Wilamo Fitzsimmons, 25 to 1 against; Mr. Marshall's Simonian, 20 to 1 against; Lord Bradford's Cuttlestone, 33 to 1 against, and Lord Durham's Peter Flower 33 to 1 against.

The place betting was 2 to 1 on Common, 7 to 4 against Gouverneur, 5 to 1 against Martinhurst, 8 to 4 against Orion, 7 to 4 against Dorcas, 9 to 4 against Old Boots, 3 to 1 each against the Deemster and Fitzsimmons, 5 to 1 against Cuttlestone and Peter Flower and 5 to 1 against Simonian.

Criticizing the Pope.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—At a largely attended meeting of the Federation of Labor to-night the pope's recent encyclical was severely criticized. President Duncan said the letter contained nothing pertaining to the labor question but that which they already knew: that the pope told them to do certain things, but did not tell them how they could possibly be accomplished. Mr. Duncan and a majority of the members agreed that the pope's allusion to the necessities of life were not satisfactory and further that they were entirely satisfied with the position taken by American ministers on the labor problem, and that the advice coming from them was of vastly more value than any yet received from abroad.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Report of Foreign Mission and Discussion of Dr. Briggs.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—The foreign mission report was presented at the Presbyterian assembly this morning. The report notes the resignation of John C. Lowrie, D. D., senior secretary, after fifty years of faithful service, and the appointment of David Gregg, D. D., to be a member of the board, [illegible] secretary, the Rev. Thomas Marshall.

An unusually large number applied for foreign work this year and seventy-three were found qualified and were sent. Six missionaries have severed their connection with the board on account of ill-health, etc., and eight have died. There are 27,810 pupils in the schools, an increase over last year of 492, although many schools have been closed on account of lack of funds. We have in boarding schools, including many men in training for teachers and helpers, 2202, nearly double the number last year, while of girls and women under similar training there are 1715, an increase of 113. Our students for the ministry are 160, nearly one-half more than last year.

Our medical missions grow in favor. We have 33 physicians, 7 of them ordained ministers and 11 ladies, 12 hospitals and 14 dispensaries, and many native physicians trained by our doctors. We have treated 116,659 patients, including some 6000 surgical cases.

Our mission presses have been more than ever busy and the great plants at Shanghai and Beirut have sent out this year 64,028,235 pages, over 40,000,000 of them scripture.

The total receipts from all sources were $942,680.64, a gain of $48,624.20; Sunday schools and legacies alone having fallen below last year. Women's boards and societies, with characteristic energy, have pushed their receipts higher than ever, $55,559.27 more than last year.

Missionaries sent out in 1890: Dakota mission, 2; Mexico 6, 5 returning; Colombia 4, Brazil 5, Syria 5, 1 returning; Persia 4, Siam 6, 1 returning; Korea 4, China 27, 2 returning; Japan 5, 3 returning; Africa 6, 6 returning; India 17, 4 returning. Total sent out, 96, 22 returning.

The treasurer's report stands:

Deficit for year ending April 30, 1890	$60,275 99
Expenditures for year ending April 30, 1891	972,517 02
Total	$1,032,792 95
Deficit	$90,102 31

RECEIPTS.

From churches	$316,779 79
From women's boards	336,224 78
From Sunday schools	34,808 38
From Y. P. S. C. E.	3,465 41
From legacies	89,189 37
From annuities (donors deceased)	17,375 00
In trust, individuals and miscellaneous	115,087 91
Total	$942,690 64

In the thirteen different missions there are of ministers: American, 210; native, (ordained), 173; native, (licentiated), 193; total, 576; lay workers—American, male, 40; female, 348; natives, 1055; total, 1443; total of workers, 2019. Churches, 377, communicants, 28,29[illegible]; number added, 2875; contributions from mission churches; girls, 7715; day schools, boys, 16,520; girls, 7403; total, 27,613; pupils in Sunday schools, 27,926; students of ministry, 160; total gifts of home churches, (all objects), $23,530.91; amount given to foreign missions, $942,690.64.

After the reference of overtures to the proper committees the recommendations of the committee on the report of the foreign board were adopted.

One suggestion of Dr. Nevins, of China, that rules for the government of missionaries should be first sent to them for approval and then be adopted by the assembly, was referred to the standing committee on missions.

The Rev. Dr. Dickey read a minute on the death Monday night of Ex-Moderator Henry Jackson Vandyke, D. D., of Brooklyn, regretting that he could not have performed his new duties of professor of systematic theology in Union Theological seminary, which minutes were accepted. Adjourned.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DETROIT, May 27.—At the afternoon session a number of [illegible] and overtures were referred to the appropriate committees, and a committee on a religious exhibit at the Columbian exposition was appointed.

The chairman of the committee on correspondence recommended certain appointments and that the moderator telegraph our greetings to the assemblies of the Cumberland, Southern, United and Reformed Presbyterian churches, now in session.

Rev. James H. Dubbs, representative to the general synod of the German Reformed church in the United States, Geo. W. Chamber lain, D. D., representing the Presbyterian church of Brazil, and Joseph Gallagher, D. D., were introduced and addressed the assembly. The moderator returned these greetings.

The standing committee on church erection, through its chairman, W. A. Bartlett, D. D., of Washington, D. C., presented its report. The report said: We are not allowed to incur debt, but we have been enabled to meet all appropriations pledged. The steady advance of the church requires advance in church erection. Our income for the year has been $126,612.26. A careful estimate of the total value of churches owned by the churches of our assembly in the United States gives $68,801,894, and that of the manses gives $5,427,400, a total of $74,229,294; allowing for omissions we may say in round numbers $75,000,000. Twenty-six per cent. of our churches have manses. The average value of a church is about $10,800 and of manses $3000. About two-thirds of the $75,000,000 belongs to churches in the synods of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Baltimore. The church contributions of these synods were $39,834.73, out of a total of $60,592.37, almost two-thirds. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was named as the sum aimed at by this board this year and the formation of a large loan fund was recommended.

Dr. Bartlett yielded the floor to Dr. Patton, who asked leave to read so much of the report on theological seminary that bears on the case of Dr. Briggs in order that it may be printed and distributed to the assembly when it comes up for action to-morrow: sixty-three presbyteries, whose names he read, have overtured the assembly as to the utterances of Dr. Briggs. Some ask specific action, but the majority leave to the assembly what it shall be. The committee reply to so much of the report of the Union Theological seminary as bears on Dr. Briggs' appointment or transfer to the chair of biblical theology. Our duty is delicate, especially as the presbytery is trying him for heresy—as we must not prejudice a case which at some time must come before us on appeal. The question before us is not that of his doctrinal soundness but that of the approval of his election by the assembly. We have examined the constitutional requirements as to the duty and power of the assembly in assenting to or forbidding such appointment or transfer. Dr. Patton quoted from the records as well as from the appointments of professors, that have convinced this committee that the assembly has power to forbid the transfer. We should have been willing to [illegible] the reference of the subject to a committee to report to the next assembly, but [illegible] of the assembly ceases with the present session we must act now if at all. We admit that the trustees must have grounds for their permitting the assembly to veto the transfer of a professor from one chair to another; besides, the assembly is one party to a compact with the Union Theological seminary and must be cautious in acting on it. The trustees of the seminary consider that the original appointment gives status, and that this assembly has no right to forbid a transfer which simply assigns to duty, and that the assembly has no right to interfere. Now while we think the assembly has control of both, yet in view of the cordial relations always existing between it and the trustees of this seminary, it would be proper to appoint a committee of conference with them to report to the next assembly. In accordance with these views the committee recommend that the assembly disapprove of the appointment of Dr. Charles Briggs to the Edward Robinson chair of biblical theology in the Union Theological seminary and that a committee of conference with the trustees of that institution be appointed by the assembly to report to the next assembly.

Adjourned.

PRIVATE OPINIONS PUBLICLY EXPRESSED.

DETROIT, May 27.—Regarding Chairman Patton's report on Dr. Briggs' case, Col. J. McCook, of Dr. John Hall's church in New York, said: "This report if adopted, vindicates the trust and saves the Union seminary to the Presbyterian church."

Dr. Patton said he had little to add to the report. Regarding the future of Dr. Briggs in case the assembly adopted the report, he did not care to talk.

Dr. Nichols, of St. Louis, said that the report was defective, as it did not state why Dr. Briggs was disapproved.

Dr. Baker, of Philadelphia, said: "I am perfectly satisfied."

Rev. C. E. Dunn, of Albany, expressed his displeasure in one word. When asked if he would vote for the report "Never!" was his reply.

Dr. Patterson, of the Presbyterian Journal, asked: Where this leaves Dr. Briggs—in the faculty or out?

Dr. Wylie of the Sacred church of New York said: "The sentiment in the assembly from the beginning has been very strong and the action of the committee has been anticipated from the beginning."

Dr. Thompson of New York and Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, both loyal Presbyterians and both of whom have been moderators of the general assembly, are present representing the committee. A copy of Dr. Patton's speech and report was shown to them this evening. Dr. Thompson said: "I am of the opinion that the adoption of the report would be unwise. To throw Dr. Briggs out of his chair and then appoint a committee to see whether the seminary and the assembly has a right to do it at all is unfair. If the assembly passes the action proposed in this report I believe we will have discord and disagreement, the end of which God only can tell." Dr. Johnson practically agrees with Dr. Thompson.

The Test of the Vesuvius.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The report of the board of officers charged with conducting the trials of the three pneumatic guns of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was made public by the navy department to-day. In summing up the results of the trials the board says:

"Generally speaking, the vessel as a gun platform behaved very satisfactorily. There are many details concerning the steerage of the tower which could be very much improved. As to the actual efficiency of the vessel for offensive purpose, the board has little data on which to base an opinion. On May 20 three shots were fired at the Cushing moving at a rate of speed of ten knots across the line of fire, the Vesuvius steaming ten knots; any one of these would undoubtedly have struck a vessel. This the board considers a favorable showing under the circumstances."

"The board considers that the fittings and appliances for the loading and firing of these guns as fitted are very crude and capable of great improvement."

"The board would recommend that the guns should be carefully ranged in some suitable locality where the fall of the projectiles can be accurately determined from shore stations, that some simple and suitable sight should be fitted, and such changes made in the mechanism for loading and firing the guns as may be found advisable, and that the vessel be then subjected to such further tests as would fully determine her efficiency as a torpedo-thrower."

In view of the statements by the board that the range of the gun was not accurately determined, sufficient data was not secured to ascertain the defensive value of the cruiser, Secretary Tracy has ordered the board to re-convene and conduct another trial to settle these questions.

American International Copyright.

LONDON, May 28.—In the house of commons this evening, Mr. Stewart Wortley, political secretary of the home office, said that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister to the United States, had been directed to make inquiries on the subject of international copyright.

He understood, he said, that the American government would shortly issue a circular to the powers in regard to the copyright law and its application, and the British government would await the receipt of the circular before proceeding further.

THE BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The president this afternoon received a cipher dispatch from Minister Lincoln at London saying that official notice had been given in the house of commons that a bill would be introduced on Monday to authorize the queen to prohibit British subjects from taking seals in Behring sea. The questions engaged the president's principal attention to-day and he had conferences at different times on its various phases with Secretary Foster, Secretary Tracy, and acting-Secretary Wharton. One point considered was the advisability of sending war vessels to Behring sea to reinforce the revenue cutters in preventing the taking of seals in case a closed season is agreed upon.

The New French Tariff.

PARIS, May 29.—The chamber of deputies continues to pass the tariff as recommended by the committee. The duties are, on mutton, 32 francs; pork, 32; beef, 25; salted pork, ham and bacon, 20, maximum; 15, minimum. Leicour advocated 35 francs on pork in order that France might not be poisoned with American pork. M. Cource declared that the fear of trichinosis was only a pretext to exclude American meat, of which France consumed 40,000,000 kilograms annually, without a single case of trichinosis being reported. He begged the chamber to adhere to the old duty. The house rejected the proposal and passed the committee's tariff.

STRICKEN DOWN.

Sudden Death of Judge S. M. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

"HAVE DONE MY DUTY."

The Presbyterian General Assembly Continues the Discussion of Confirming Prof. Briggs—Tragic Incident—Assembly Adjourns.

DETROIT, Mich., May 28.—In the Presbyterian general assembly morning session the devotional exercises, in which there was a marked earnestness in seeking divine aid in the emergency thrust upon the assembly by the Briggs case, were closed by singing "Blessed Be the Tie that Binds."

The minutes were read and approved. Dr. Patton said he would not speak long, but only a word of explanation.

"You are not asked really to credit this committee with a desire to do simply what is best. Recognizing our liability to error, we have had only the desire to do what is demanded by the exigencies of the case in the spirit of kindness and recognizing the rights of all parties concerned. The report is unanimous; although propositions were made for different action, but after discussion we could see no course but that we took.

"The past, present and future were fully weighed. If the discussion brings new light we will welcome it. We are ready to give the reason for every decision we have made. We hope there will be no long debate although we are prepared for it. We hope it will be conducted in the same spirit that has actuated the committee."

Then Professor Smith of Lane Theological seminary said: "The proposition to terminate the usefulness of a minister should be discussed carefully. Whatever the committee may say, however conscientiously, it will be inferred that Dr. Briggs is guilty of some offense. We shall thus cast reproach on his good name and a great school, already stricken by the act of God, will be crippled for at least the immediate future. This is a reason for caution. I know my side is unpopular; therefore grant me candidly and patiently as I try to show that the committee have erred."

After proceeding with his argument in defense of Dr. Briggs, the following amendments to the report were proposed and agreed to:

First—Insert "for the present": the assembly disapproves for the present the appointment, etc.

Second—This was moved and it was seconded: That a committee of eight ministers and seven ruling elders be appointed to confer with Professor Briggs and the directors of the seminary.

Charles A. Dickey, D. D., of Philadelphia, a member of the board of directors of the Union Theological seminary, hoped we would not make so solemn a discussion as this by applause. He wished to say first that it would be the greatest pleasure of his life if he could again help the unity of this assembly by anything he could say.

"I would nominate Dr. Green against [illegible] and [illegible] to do. This report has caused me much anxiety. I think Dr. Logan's amendment or something of that order would enable us to make Dr. Patton's report the unanimous voice of this assembly. I have no plea to make for Dr. Briggs but I will [illegible] stand alone, plead that any man shall have fair play."

At the noon recess following President Patton's speech the expressions were very free. Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia, who had made one of the most eloquent and fiery speeches of the session thus far, was standing in the vestibule: "If Dr. Patton wants to be fair, why doesn't he say so in the resolutions and not say one thing in the resolutions and another on the platform?" he said, with no little heat. "If Dr. Patton intends those resolutions as an olive branch of peace and will say so in them, I, as a director of the union, will receive him with open hands. Only, why is he so inconsistent? He understands how to write and how to talk. Why does he not say in the resolutions what he says on the platform?"

Dr. Patton, in the basement, said nervously: "It was to be understood that I am a friend of Professor Briggs."

"So was Brutus of Caesar," said a by-stander under his breath.

When the assembly reassembled for the afternoon session Judge S. M. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, said he had been urged to speak of the legal phase of the question. Years ago Union seminary was a free association. In 1870 it, of its own will, went under the power of the assembly, so far as the disapproval of professors was concerned. The assembly has no right to approve, but has only the right to disapprove. The power to disapprove, if not exercised at the meeting following the election was abrogated. This made the duty and right of the assembly under the law very clear. There was no power to delay action; therefore the amendment of Dr. Logan could not be of avail. [illegible] no force that might prove vicious as tending to reduce commissioners into a belief that the matter could be deferred. The assembly declined to have the right to deal with transfers or with appointments. The resolution said appointment, as the right to deal with transfers was given, still they asserted the transfer was an appointment. There were only three things that could be done, either disapprove, do as the committee had done, or they could refuse to disapprove Dr. Briggs and send the matter back to the directors because the proceedings were irregular. The question of kindness did not require the assembly to go as far as betraying a great trust. It was not a good plan to give reasons for a judicial act unless compelled to, and make it as brief as possible. The doubt as to the position of Dr. Briggs was good ground for disapproval. Was it not a spectacle to see a man under indictment confirmed in an office?

Just as Judge Breckinridge finished his remarks at 2.45 he turned partly toward the temporary clerk's desk, gasped and fell insensible. He was carried to the ante-room and Dr. Yeomans attended him, but in a few moments he was dead. The cause of death was pronounced to be heart disease. The shock to the assembly when Judge Breckenridge's death was announced was a perceptible one. The debate was discontinued at once, the banquet set for to-night postponed and a memorial service ordered instead.

A committee consisting of the Rev. F. L. Pastor, G. S. Hays, C. A. Dickey and E. P. Smith and Elders Geo. Junkin, T. L. McCook and W. W. C. Humphrey was appointed to take charge of the remains and prepare a minute to be presented to the assembly.

While awaiting the report of the committee on funeral the assembly listened to remarks on the character of Judge Breckenridge, prayers were offered, the Scriptures read and hymns sung. The funeral committee accepted General Alger's tender of his private car to take the body home and the remains were shipped to St. Louis to-night. Just before he began his last speech Judge Breckenridge was conversing with the Rev. Dr. Vanninyen, delegate for the Reformed Episcopal church, speaking of his wife and children and made an appointment with Dr. Verinyen to lunch together to-morrow. The sad incident of the afternoon entirely upset the assembly and after arranging for the funeral the assembly adjourned.

The flowers which had been provided for the banquet to-night were used to decorate the special train provided by Governor Alger to carry Judge Breckinridge's remains with the special committee to St. Louis.

The prayer meeting at the Fort Street church to-night was largely attended, occupied with reminiscenses of the judge, the tone of the meeting was tender and subdued and without question the effect of this sad occurrence will be both to sober and soften the discussion to-morrow of the Briggs question. It will also probably tend to secure a final vote upon it earlier than was expected. Judge Breckinridge's last solemn and earnest words as to the absolute necessity of acting now, if at all or ever, on the appointment or transfer of Dr. Briggs will have great weight with those who hoped that there might be some way for the assembly to take more time for deciding what to do.

HIS LAST WORDS.

DETROIT, May 28.—In closing his speech Judge Breckenridge said:

"If we do not veto now, we never can. Dr. Logan's amendment for deferring action is impracticable: we view the transfer from one chair to another the same as an appointment. We can do nothing wisely except disapprove. I think it wise not to assign reasons. A judge sometimes cannot give all the reasons for his decisions on the bench. But without assigning their reasons, it does seem to me that the mind of the church for some months has been anxious that we should relieve it."

His last words were: "Now, gentlemen, I feel that I have discharged my duty, and wish to be excused from further speaking." Reaching for a glass of water he fell, striking the back of his head heavily on the floor. After the judge had been carried to an anteroom the debate was arrested and when a few moments afterwards a physician in the audience hurried to his aid, he pronounced him dead. The assembly voted to do no further business and instead of the banquet in the rink this evening they held a prayer meeting in Fourth Street church.

Newfoundland Affairs Discussed.

LONDON, May 28.—In the house of commons this evening the Hon. William Henry Smith said that on the promise of the Newfoundland delegates that a bill would be passed to carry out the "modus vivendi" and the award of the arbitrators thereunder, the government proposed that the Knutsford bill be [illegible] [illegible] time, with the agreement [illegible] stage of the bill for [illegible] that time the colonial legislature [illegible] the measure promised, the government would withdraw the bill.

Mr. Smith then moved the second reading. Mr. J. E. Picton, (Liberal) of Leicester, moved an adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Smith said that the government was bound to obtain the sanction of parliament to the principle of the bill. After the second reading an opportunity would be given to review the whole transaction. Mr. Picton insisting on his motion, a division was had, resulting in the defeat of the motion by a vote against adjournment of 195 to 122.

Mr. Bryce (Liberal), of Aberdeen, moved that the legislature of Newfoundland, having passed an act satisfactory to the house, declaring its readiness to support measures necessary to carry out the treaty, it should not proceed to a second reading.

Mr. Smith said that the government had no official evidence that such a bill had passed the Newfoundland legislature. If Mr. Bryce would amend his motion so as to begin, "The house having been informed that the Newfoundland legislature," etc., then the government would be willing to accede to the motion.

This announcement was received with hearty cheers and the motion as amended was approved.

Bryce's amendment to the Newfoundland motion was drafted after hasty consultation with the opposition leaders. The government considers the amendment as binding the opposition to an admission of French rights and, therefore, more valuable than a second reading of the bill. The Newfoundland delegates are gratified with the compromise.

The Daily News claims that the result is a great opposition triumph.

The Times deprecates precipitate treatment of so important a matter.

Argentine Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The bureau of American republics has received a communication stating that the government of the Argentine republic has issued a decree, which, it is believed, will place the financial situation in that country on a firmer basis, and that a newspaper of Buenos Ayres says: "Buenos Ayres has begun to breathe more freely and we are now on a fair way to reconstruction of the republic."

Upon the publication of this decree, 1500 members of the stock exchange adjourned to the government house to congratulate President Pellegrini and the minister of finance. The president of the exchange made a speech, to which the president made an appropriate reply.

COLORADO NEWS.

The Day's Doings in the Centennial State.

A VERDICT AGAINST M'COY.

Overland Park Races—Preparing the Mineral Palace—Fire in Durango—A Second Degree Verdict in the McCoy Trial.

GREELEY, Colo., May 28.—Harley McCoy, who brutally murdered Police Inspector Hawley on January 16th, as the result of a row in the Colorado legislature, has been convicted. His crime is murder in the second degree. The jury came in at 6.30 this evening. There was absolute silence in the court room and as McCoy was led in he hastily whispered to his attorneys, nodded his head, as much as to say, "I thought so," whispered some message to his wife and then without moving waited for the verdict. The reading of the verdict was broken only by the sobs of McCoy's little wife. The prisoner put his arm around her neck and kissed her. His mother preserved the same placid silence as she has throughout the trial. McCoy's attorneys at once gave notice of a motion for a new trial. The motion will be argued next week.

Custer County Display.

PUEBLO, May 28.—C. H. Aldrich of Custer county is expected in Pueblo next week to begin the work of arranging and classifying the specimens and mineral exhibits consigned to the Colorado Mineral Palace. The cabinets are now being put in place and the glass is expected this week.

President Palmer said this morning that the directors are anxious to have forwarded at an early date all the mineral exhibits and collections that have been selected, so that their cabinets may be put in place. Everything is ready for the reception of specimens and exhibits.

Fire at Durango.

DURANGO, Colo., May 28.—A fire broke out here at 4 o'clock this morning in the saloon of F. C. Suitterlin and consumed a number of buildings in the block. The block in which the fire occurred is composed entirely of frame buildings, seven of which are saloons. Loss $25,000; insurance $10,000.

THE LOSSES DETAILED.

DURANGO, Colo., May 28.—Fire starting between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning in the saloon of F. C. Suitterlein spread rapidly and consumed a number of buildings on both sides of the street.

Following is a list of losses and insurance: M. P. Blum, loss $6000, insurance $2000. Helm & Boyle, building, loss $4000, insurance $1750. F. C. Suitterlin & Co., loss $4000, insurance $2600. E. Reinsberg, loss $4000, insurance $2000. Boston photographer, loss $1000; insurance not known. Frank Young, loss $5,000, insurance $500; N. W. Savage, loss $500, fully insured. Total loss $25,000, insurance $10,000.

The block in which the fire occurred was composed entirely of frame buildings, seven of which were saloons.

Overland Park Races.

DENVER, May 28.—To-day was the opening day of the spring races at Overland Park. The event was the Colorado derby, for which ten horses were named. The day was a most beautiful one and from noon until 2 o'clock, the time of calling the first race, the suburban trains carried thousands of people to the park, packing the grand stand and surrounding grounds with 12,000 eager lovers of the sport. Betting was lively and a rough estimate places the sum of money that changed hands to-day at $75,000.

The first race was a running trial purse, one mile, for $300. Starters: Guido, Getaway, Power and Fred B. Guido took the lead at the first stretch and held to the end, winning by two open lengths; time 1.42¼. Getaway 2d, Fred B. 3rd.

Second race—The Colorado derby, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, (foals of 1888), $10 entrance to accompany the nomination, $25 additional to start with $1000 added, one mile and a quarter. Starters: Mystery, 117; Clay Moshier, 115; Fred Knox, 115; Minnie Elkins, 117; Aristocrat, 115; Ormonde, 115; Playtime, 115; Excuse Me, 115; Kenwood, 115; Dungarven, 122. A prettier race couldn't be imagined. The field got away at the third attempt and thundered down the stretch and past the grand stand with Minnie Elkins showing a front by a head. There was but little change in positions to the finish, Minnie Elkins winning by a length, Dungarvin 2d, Ormonde 3d. Time 2.13¼.

Third race—Selling purse, three-quarters of a mile, winner to be sold for $2000. Marquis D'Pero, Wedgefield, Blue Rock, Denver, Doll Kildare, Kismet, Nettie Lockwood, Dick Wright, Sir Launcelot, Fanny Fairplay, Tom Daly, Wilder, Rhody Gale. The race was won from the start, Kismet finishing two lenghts ahead, Tom Daly 2d; time 1.16.

Fourth race—Trotting, 2.30 class, purse $700. Starters: Black Jim, Red Bird, Ed Marsh, Estabrook, Hailstorm and Belle J. Red Bird won the first heat ten lengths ahead in 2.21½; Black Jim 2d, Ed Marsh 3d.

Fifth race—Trotting, 2.38 class, purse $500. Starters: Ebenmire, Carlisle, McGregor, Jim Page, Motion, Gold Dust, Prospect, Dance, Gene and Claude C. Gene won the heat, Claude C. 2d, Prospect 3d; time 2.32¼.

The remaining heats will be trotted the first thing to-morrow.

The Price of Coke.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 28.—To-day the Frick, McClure, Hecla and Whitney coke companies announced the prices of their product for the month of June. Furnace coke will cost $1.90 per ton, dealers' coke $2.15, foundry $2.30. With the fixing of the price list comes the statement that the big shut down of blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys which have been on since the first of the year and has thrown idle since then 10,000 men and has spread poverty through a large dependent population, will cease. Yesterday and to-day a number of the furnace operators of the two valleys contracted for coke to be delivered from June 1.

CABLE LETTERS.

Items of Interest from European Capitals.

NEWS OF THE DAY AT BERLIN.

Prince Bismarck as a Congressman—German Emigration to Asia Minor—Objections to American Reciprocity—A Love Story.

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LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is now generally supposed among the German politicians that Prince Bismarck goes to the reichstag to make opposition to the government, for his presence here as a supporter is not necessary and would hardly be we come to the emperor. He cannot intend to advocate a policy, for the conditions of German public life do not admit of advice being taken, except from responsible minister—that is ministers responsible, not in the English sense to parliament, but to the emperor. The only third course that Prince Bismarck could have in view would be to find occasion to give vent to his disappointment. In any case he will have few or no followers. He has not merely been dismissed, but has quarreled with the emperor, and is in the position which he used himself to prepare for those who quarreled with him. Herr Von Bunsen sums up the reasons for his dismissal in the fact that he failed to open. The Bismarck out of an untenable position in regard to the Caroline islands, and bungled his attempt to bully the Swiss and in his policy of repression in Alsace he made made against Sir Robert Morier, the British ambassador, a false charge which he could not sustain; he has been defeated in his contest with Dr. Gottcken and in his attempt to belittle the memory of the Emperor Frederick. These were causes enough to account for his fall. There is one possible good to be looked for from his presence in the reichstag. It is supposed, with some show of reason, that he has been offered a seat in the war party. If that is so, his opposition will perhaps keep the emperor on the side of peace, but after all Bismarck knows his diplomatics so well and has had such experience that he may if he wishes it, be able to embarrass the government very seriously, perhaps even force the emperor's hand. It is generally believed that his return to public life is an omen of ill augury.

The idea of Roscher that Germany should direct her emigration to the east instead of to America, by building up a new Germany as a bulwark against Russia and Pan-Slavism, seems in a fair way to be realized, though not exactly in the way outlined by the eminent economist, who as far back as 1856 advocated the Germanization by immigration of Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece. Since Roscher wrote the political conditions of these countries have changed and their people would not consent to become mere appendages to Germany. But a region as fertile and with a climate more suitable has meanwhile been coming more and more under German influences. This is the great plateau of Asia Minor, stretching from Persia to the Egean, and from the Black sea to the Tigris valley. Turkish rule has plunged this garden spot into social and political anarchy. Here lies the field in which it is possible to put into execution the ideas of Roscher; and here also they are being put into execution. Two things were necessary, however, before the German idea could be carried out. First, Germany must acquire the predominance in Turkey; and, second, Turkey must be allowed to fall into such a state of disintegration and disorder that Europe would, out of sheer weariness, consent at last to her being placed under the tutelage of a mandatory power. Both these conditions have been now about attained, and to the second Germany and the other interested power, Austria, have more than any of the European powers contributed. In the intervals since the signing of the Berlin treaty, Germany has obtained a complete mastery of the details of administration in Turkey through the able and industrious man "lent" by the German government to the sultan. These officials have been placed in every department of administration as undersecretaries or under secretaries. While a foothold has thus been obtained in the administration and the army has been more or less Germanized, the navy, the only service which was not taken under German control, but where English men might have rendered conspicuous service, has been allowed to go into ruin and decay. Concurrently with the increase of German influence in Turkey, English influence and trade have diminished, and continue to diminish. Concessions for railways and other enterprises that are refused to English companies and syndicates are given to Germans who are backed up and supported by their ambassador and government, while the grievances of British subjects and the interests of British merchants obtain no attention. The British ambassador when appealed to can only shrug his shoulders and say he can do nothing. Although the conflict of German and British interests in Turkey has only recently become acute, it is of long date and is largely due to the fact that the Englishmen have never been able to obtain the concession for the Euphrates Valley railroad, which has always been looked upon as necessary to the defense of India. German influence needs to go but little further to bring about conditions favorable to the settlement of large portions of the almost depopulated region above described with Teutonic immigrants, and there are already indications that such a movement will be a more popular one than the attempts now being made to colonize inhospitable East Africa.

General Grezier, prefect of police at Moscow, who has won an infamous notoriety by his severe execution of the order for the expulsion of the Jews, was snubbed by the Princess Elizabeth, wife of the Grand Duke Sergius, on her arrival in Moscow this week. On the grand duke formally assuming command of the city the various officials were introduced to him and his wife. The grand duke greeted Grezier with the same gracious condescension that he extended to other officers but the granddaughter of Queen Victoria pretended not to notice him and looked in another direction when he bowed profoundly before her. Englishmen are proud of, and Jews are delighted with her action. The mayor of Moscow, Alexoyoff, who has been an active anti-Semite, has been notified by the grand duke to give an account of his stewardship, although without direct reference to the Jewish persecution.

The funeral of the boy whose mutilated remains were found in a sailor's bag at Liverpool, takes place in that city to-morrow and a large crowd is expected to be in attendance. The police have an idea that there is danger of an attempt being made to lynch Conway, the man who is under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer. The popular feeling against Conway is very strong and precautions will be taken to prevent any overt expression of it.

An important sale of valuable autographs was arranged some time ago to be held in New York. The owners having the collection in charge have since learned that a heavy duty would be levied on the articles by the United States government, and, as a consequence, the sale will take place in London instead of New York.

Mrs. Pemberton-Hincks of New Orleans is at present the prima donna most "the rage" in London society. She is a creole of remarkable beauty, as well as the fortunate possessor of a magnificent voice. She sang yesterday under the patronage of the Countess Dudley. Among those invited to hear her were the Duchess of Marlboro, the Duchess of Abercorn, the Duchess of Manchester and a large number of prominent people, English and American.

The Germanic company's shipyards at Kiel have suspended, owing to the willingness to accede to what the proprietors consider exorbitant demands on the part of the workmen employed.

The German government is prosecuting the Frankfurter Zeitung for publishing the speech of a Socialist orator in which the government was severely criticized.

THE BERLIN LETTER.

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BERLIN, May 23.—The attention of the foreign office is absorbed in commercial treaty negotiations, some of the results of which will have a direct bearing on the United States. The arrangements with Italy, Switzerland and Roumania are progressing towards an entente. Belgium is also negotiating with Germany, but this country is less likely than the others to be drawn within the customs fund. Russian overtures for a reduction of the German corn tariff in exchange for a lessened tariff on German manufactures have been received in a friendly spirit here, but the opposition of Austrians is expected to bar the way towards definite arrangement. Austria tried to secure a reduction of the German grain tariff in favor of herself exclusively. She failed in this, however, and now raises points of the German-Austrian treaty as preventing a differential treatment for Russian imports into Germany. Servia has offered to join the commercial alliance on the basis of the free entry of her cattle products, swine and cattle, into Germany, Austria and Hungary. As the Servian exports cross Austrian territory in order to reach Germany, the Berlin government wants the Austrian authorities to guarantee against the danger of infection from Servian swine. The admission of Servian pork into Germany would be inconsistent with the prohibition against American pork, which is acknowledged to be safer and of a superior quality. The general positions of the negotiations now really give reason to expect a formidable central European customs coalition, including Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Roumania and Servia, while Belgium, Russia and Spain have partial reciprocity with the general European bund.

The efforts of the American convention in Spain have begun to excite press comment. Hamburg papers denounce the convention as a permanent boycotting of the Germans from the Antilles. They contend that the German-Spanish treaty of July, 1883, affords a basis for the foreign office to interfere. Until pending European treaties seem to be secured, no pressure upon Spain will probably be tried. As soon as those are arranged, the special privileges which the convention accords to America will be contested by the combined powers. The situation of France, which country is menaced with commercial isolation, dictates the government's policy of adhesion to a moderate tariff, admitting of reciprocity treaties. As far as Germany is concerned, the Prince's government appears to rely upon the maintenance of the Frankfort treaty as insuring France the most favored nation treatment, but among the critics [illegible] opinions from Germany [illegible] denunciation of the Frankfort treaty is now freely discussed in official circles. Count Von Solms, the German ambassador to Russia, who is now in St. Petersburg, supports De Giers, the Russian prime minister, in proposing a commercial entente with Germany. M. Vangal, M. De Giers' assistant in the foreign office, who is a strong pan-Slavist, having great influence in the czar circle, uses his power to paralyze the negotiations as tending to weaken the alliance between France and Russia.

A sensation has been caused by a discovery relating to the French exhibition at Moscow, which gave the czar an occasion to show his solicitude for the French. To avoid wounding the feelings of the French committee the exhibition, which was in need of funds, secretly applied to the Jewish and Russian capitalists, Grunwald and Poliakoff and Gotlan, depositing 1,200,000 tickets as security. Grunwald and Poliakoff became involved in a quarrel with the committee, and claimed control of the entrance money of the exhibition. The rupture led to a scandal. The czar was incensed that the fair should have an inroad into the funds of the detested Jews, and to-day it was announced that the proposed visit to Moscow of himself, the czarina and their family depended upon a settlement between the committee and the Jewish loan mongers.

Rev. Mr. Ayres, a young American clergyman, who has been preaching in the English empire, has been the victim of a peculiar persecution. A young German woman took a strong fancy to him and made it a habit to attend the church and gaze obtrusively in rapt contemplation at the preacher. She followed him about the streets and finally went to his rooms. She forced him to move from one boarding house to another to escape her. She threatened to commit suicide before his eyes unless he listened to her suit. The American minister, Mr. Phelps, was finally appealed to by Mr. Ayres. Mr. Phelps communicated with the lady's family, and it becoming evident that her mind was unbalanced, she was sent to an asylum.

THE BRAIN FAG.

An Original Package Decision by the Supreme Court.

THE KANSAS LAW SUSTAINED.

The Validity of the Law Passed by the Last Congress Affirmed—Chief Justice Fuller Delivers the Opinion—Decision Reversed.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The supreme court of the United States adjourned to-day until the second Monday in October. A large number of decisions, several of them of general importance were rendered by the court. The most important case decided was that of Scott N. Wilkerson, sheriff of Swanee county, Kan., against Charles Rohrer. This is one of the original package cases, and it came to the supreme court on an appeal from the Kansas United States circuit court. Rohrer was the agent at Topeka, Kans., for a Kansas City, Mo., liquor firm. Last year he offered for sale beer and whisky in original packages. Rohrer was arrested for violating the Kansas prohibition laws, and the United States circuit court of Kansas released him on a writ of habeas corpus. The Kansas authorities then brought the case to the supreme court on an appeal.

The court today reverses the circuit court's decree and remands the case for further proceedings. Chief Justice Fuller, who read the opinion reviews at length the legal opinions, bearing on the jurisdiction of congress over the states, and referring to the original package law passed by congress, the question "is the law open to constitutional objection?" In considering this query the chief justice said that by the first clause of section 9, of article 1, of the constitution, certain powers are mentioned which the states are prohibited to exact in any event, and by clause 2, certain others which may be exercised with the consent of congress.

As to those in the first clause, Congress cannot relieve from the positive restriction imposed. As to those in the second, their exercise may be authorized and they become the exclusive revenue from imports and duties and on imports and exports, by state enactments subject to the control of congress, and a tonnage duty to the exaction of which only the consent of congress is required. Beyond this congress was not empowered to go, and it is stated to go in this direction. Nor could congress transfer legislative powers to a state by sanction a state law in violation of the constitution, and if it can adopt a state law as its own, it must be one that would be competent itself to enact, and not a law passed in the exercise of police power. In surrendering self-own power over external commerce, the states did not secure also the freedom in such commerce, but only the protection from encroachment afforded by confining its regulation exclusively to congress. By the adoption of the constitution the ability of the several states to act upon the matter solely in accordance with their own will was extinguished and the legislature will not grant a government substitute. No affirmative guaranty was there given to any state of the right to remain as between it and the others, what it could not have obtained before. While the object was undoubtedly sought to be obtained of preventing commercial relations partial in their character or contrary to the common interests.

Justice Harlan handed down an opinion of the court in the case of Ward McAllister, jr., who was appointed United States district judge for Alaska by President Arthur and whom President Cleveland suspended from office before McAllister's term had expired. Judge McAllister claimed, as any from the date of his suspension until he could his successor was commissioned, but the court holds that the statute under which he was appointed forbids the allowance of the claim. A similar decision was rendered in the case of Sandie S. Winegard, who was also suspended from the office of district judge of Washington territory by President Cleveland.

In the case of the First National bank of Omaha against Richard, a decision reversing the directors from the blame for the bank's failure. This case sets at a matter of importance to national banks. The bank failed and passed into the hands of a receiver who sued the directors for allowing the president of the bank to contract some loans that resulted disastrously. The court holds that directors of national banks are not obliged to exercise more than an ordinary vision usually expected of business men, that they are therefore not liable for the failure of the bank because they not supervise the action of the president in making the loans. The court to-day entered a final decree in the cases of the corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Romney and others against the United States. The decree in this case involving the disposition of property held by the Mormon church, was entered as term to give congress an opportunity of deciding how the confiscated property should be applied, but as no congressional action was taken, the court to-day affirmed, with modifications, the decree of the supreme court of Utah providing that the Mormon church property be devoted to such charitable uses, lawful in their character, as may most nearly correspond to those to which it was originally devoted, to be ascertained and defined, unless congress shall otherwise order, by reference to a master for the examination and report, subject to the approval of the court. The supreme court of Utah was directed to modify the decree accordingly. The court agreed to this ruling by a vote of five to four—Justices Harlan, Gray, Brewer and Brown dissenting.

Justice Gray rendered the decision of the court in the case of Clara A. Bossom, who was injured in a Union Pacific railway car and was awarded damages. In the decision the court held that the lady was not obliged to submit to a physical examination by the company's physicians to ascertain her injuries. Such an examination, the court decides, would be an invasion of the sanctity of the person; and, no justification in law, one has never been recognized in this country. Justices Brewer and Brown dissented.

Justice Field rendered the opinion of the court in the case of Tom M. Ross, now serving a life imprisonment in Albany penitentiary for murder committed on board a United States vessel in Japan. Ross was a British subject but was serving on board the American vessel. He claimed that as a British citizen the American consular court had convicted him in Japan and no jurisdiction over his case and that he should have been tried by a jury in the United States. The prisoner seeks release on these grounds, but the United States circuit court for the northern district of New York decided against his petition. In affirming the decision of this court the supreme court holds that any man sailing on a vessel floating the American flag is in the jurisdiction of the United States and can be tried by a consular court.

THE MEANING OF THE DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The United States supreme court to-day handed down decisions by which the original package act passed by congress, and also held that it was not necessary for the state of Kansas to enact a prohibition law after the passage of the congressional act in order to seize and seize liquors in original packages. The case came up on appeal of Wilkinson, sheriff, against Rohrer, the lower court having decided against the sheriff. This court reverses the decision of the lower court. Chief Justice Fuller rendered the decision, the entire court being with him.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Walter Castello, of Woodland Park Drops Dead at Work.

Special to the GAZETTE.

WOODLAND PARK, COLO., May 23.—Walter Castello dropped dead from heart disease at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was working at the time on the Cripple Creek water pipe line near this place. He was about 30 years old, strong and apparently in good health. He came to this place from Sterling, Ills., about four months ago. Notice of his death was sent to his brother who lives at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., but no reply has as yet been received. In case no thing is heard from him, the deceased will be buried here. Coroner Marlow has also been notified, but has not arrived. An inquest will not probably be necessary.

Suicide of a Drummer.

DENVER, May 23.—Examiner McAllister, a commercial traveler representing a Pittsburg house, was found dying in his bed at No. 62 Arapahoe street this noon. Physicians were called in, but he died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He left a card by his side on which he wrote the following note:

"DEAR JOHN—I have taken my last drink of morphine. Good bye, send corpse home.

Signed ALEX.

McAllister was here in the interest of a Pittsburg firm for many months and has been in the city three months.

KNOWS AN EPITOMIZER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—A examiner McAllister, who committed suicide in Denver, was well known in Pittsburg and comes from an old and respected family. His brother, Colonel Chambers McAllister, is a member of Governor Pattison's staff.

Fire at a Penitentiary.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 23.—A special from Jefferson City, Mo., says: At 6 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the factory of the Sullivan Saddle Tree company, inside the walls of the state penitentiary. The cause of the fire is not known. Some attribute it to spontaneous combustion others to incendiarism. When the flames were discovered the whole inside of the building was a mass of flames and the city and prison departments were powerless in their attempts to extinguish the fire. The factory of the Sullivan Saddle and Harness company immediately adjoining was barely saved, and it was necessary to dynamite the building from top to bottom with powder. At 7 o'clock the flames were thought to be destroyed, but the fire was prevented from spreading. The loss is $70,000.

Disposition of the Irish Funds.

NEW YORK, May 23.—At a large attended meeting of the Parnell reception committee, at their rooms on Forty-second street, to-day, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, On November last, at the Metropolitan opera house, and with the co-operation of the United Irish societies of New York, a meeting of the citizens of New York was convened to receive Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien on their arrival in America to collect funds for Irish National and charitable purposes; and

WHEREAS, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien did their colleagues rely upon and appeal to the credit to be granted to them by Charles Stewart Parnell, as chief of the Irish people and as the ultimate control of the funds to be raised, and the guarantees of its proper application; and

WHEREAS, Certain members of the parliamentary association have taken upon themselves, without consultation with the United Irish societies of New York or the subscribers at large, to forward the sum of $25,000, part of the proceeds of that meeting, for the situation at the hands of Mr. Justin McCarthy, and as supposes exclusively and in direct defiance to the society expressed wishes of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, to the effect that in view of the national crisis the funds and the money should be entrusted to the joint treasurers of the two sections of the Irish parliamentary party.

RESOLVED, That we invite the attention of the Irish-Americans to this action of certain members of the parliamentary fund as a gross breach of faith to the subscribers, because while we strongly approve of the application of the funds to the relief of the evicted tenants, we protest against the funds being transmitted to Mr. Justin McCarthy and his supporters instead of Messrs. Kenny and Weir, the authorized joint treasurers of both sections of the Irish parliamentary party. And we cannot conceal our surprise that Mr. Eugene Kelly, the treasurer, in face of his repeated assurance that he would retain these funds until the dissensions in the parliamentary party were finally settled, should have consented to hand over his portion of the funds to the executive control of Mr. Justin McCarthy and his supporters.

RESOLVED, That it is proper to inform the Irish people at home that we attempted to maintain a national organization of American merely examinates from a handful of gentlemen, individually responsible, not representative of no body, but themselves, and who did not dare to call a public meeting to create the proposed organization, and who are wholly unable to obtain any public endorsement of their action.

(Signed) M. FREELIN, Chairman.
STEPHEN MCCARTHY, Treasurer.

Dead But Not Forgotten.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Thirty-five damage suits were to-day begun in the United States district court against the steamers Louisiana of Chesapeake and Virginia of the Bay line. The suits were instituted in the cases by the beneficiaries of drowned people and by persons in the same collision of the 28th of last July.

The aggregate amount claimed by those in the suit is $2,000,000, while the beneficiaries of the three persons who were drowned want $20,000. Twenty lawyers represent the thirty-five complainants.

BALMACEDA'S PLEA.

A Statement from the President of Chili.

THE REVOLUTION STARRAGNED.

They are Traitors and Barbarians—An Explanation of the Causes of the Trouble—The Ill Success of the Insurgents—The End is Near.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Chilian minister at Washington received a copy of President Balmaceda's address to the Chilian congress which was assembled in Santiago on April 20th, in which he says: "Extraordinary events, well known to you, have disturbed the public order. The traditions of peace, moderation and wisdom, which have been characteristic of the domestic policy of the country have been interrupted, and many persons have failed in that loyalty which has ennobled us in the esteem of other nations. Chilian officers who were bound to maintain the public order of the republic at home and see to its safety abroad, have taken up arms against the government on January 7th, on board the national fleet at Valparaiso, displaying their general commander, Admiral Williams, and taking on board the vice president of the senate and the president of the house of representatives. A few hours after the commission of these acts, without a precedent in the history of Chili, they came back to Valparaiso in open rebellion against their constitutional chiefs and the naval authorities.

"During the period of three months since the beginning of the revolution, there is not an instance of a single popular outbreak in favor of the government by the marines whose power is actually confined to the ocean. The fleet has been unable to occupy or to occupy any port of the territory containing any dense population, and in order to do so at least, they had to besiege and bombard the ports of the north and set on the towns unfortified, operating against the cosmopolitan population of Tarapaca, and using hostilities of a character worse than any of those employed during the conquest of Chili.

"The provinces of the north are separated from the country by the ocean, upon which the rebel fleet dominate, and by vast deserts. The revolutionists have succeeded in seizing them after seven bloody combats. Their fleet has not the sufficient strength to upset the awful government, but it has shown enough to disturb the public order which our wise institutions assured for us, and it has proved likewise that their leaders possess the courage necessary to sacrifice the lives of children and spread misfortunes and every kind of grief upon our country. The navy has not the right to discuss the order given by their superiors. The constitution forbids it. Obedience to the president is prescribed by the constitution, and notwithstanding that their officers have secured themselves in favor of a defeated congress delegation, to establish a military dictatorship. Congress has not met even on their own authority for three months, from October the date of their adjournment to the 7th of January when the revolution broke out; there has been no session, public or private. The president of the house and senate have not been called nor any of the members convoked in the usual form. There is no discussion nor no resolution, vote or act whatever, bring the conditions necessary for the congress to assemble.

"It is true that a considerable portion of the members of both houses have taken part in the insurrection against the constitution and laws, but those members cannot invoke the authority belonging to the representatives of the people, after having disturbed the public order, assuming a dictatorial executive power, appealing to arms and causing a revolution fatal to themselves and to the prosperity and welfare of Chili. This revolution has not been supported by the people. The abettors are from political groups of congress, animated by contradictory ideas, having at their head numerous chiefs, without any other affinity among them than the common ambition and desire to secure an absolute control of the supreme power of the state.

"It is necessary to recall the antecedents of this struggle in order to understand its true character. The conflict, I repeat, has been produced by the ambition of the chiefs of groups formed by the constant splits in the ranks of the Liberal party. The Liberal party has failed to reach a unity of ideas, of direction and action, without which it cannot be sufficient for the government of Chili.

"Thanks to the accumulative vote, the Errazuriz administration, after most energetic endeavors during the period from 1871 to 1876 ended by leaving the direction of affairs to a congress composed of six different groups and of individualities under no specified political situation. The Pinto administration stood the consequences of this disagregation of men and parties in parliament. The ministerial changes were then very frequent, and if the war of 1879 had not taken place this administration might have ended in the disaster occasioned by the presidential elections, which had submitted to so severe a test the Liberal party and placed the republic in a very dangerous situation at the moment of coming to a close of the president term of Senor Pinto.

"The civilized condition and already in which the Liberals were found, when the time came for the choice of candidate for president of the republic, would undoubtedly have led to a very serious trouble if Genral Baguedano had not so patriotically withdrawn from the electoral contest. Five years later, at the expiration of the administration of President Santa Maria, very serious troubles were met in congress on account of the choice of a Liberal candidate for the following presidential term.

"Being president of Chili, I have thought it to be my duty to inaugurate a policy and follow a line of conduct calculated to avoid at the end of my legal term the renewal of the dangers which have threatened my administration. I tried to give the national party a participation in proportion that could not excite the jealousy and resistance of their numerous adversaries. The Nationals refused to render me their assistance, although their co-operation was imposed by the clearest political sense. After this, as all my efforts to unify the Liberal party have proved abortive.

"From this moment a struggle raged between the majority of congress and the executive power. I then thought it to be my duty to close congress, in the hope that a short time of reflection and calm would bring the groups of coalition to fair and more reasonable terms. Unfortunately the evil has been done and we have now to state its deplorable consequences.

"On last January 7 I found myself in the same predicament in which many of my predecessors have been in, which I was in in 1887, that is to say without any rule fixing the strength of the regular army and naval forces. These facts could not be made the basis or even the pretext for a revolution, inasmuch as they have often taken place before at different times. As I have by the constitution the duty of administering the affairs of state and of extending my authority wherever required for the safety of the nation within and abroad, I was found to assume all the necessary powers to suppress the revolt headed by the armed majority of congress, bent upon subverting public order and the institutions of the country. I have endeavored to gather all necessary elements to defend and secure the triumph in Chili of the principles of authority, without which nothing durable or solid could exist. The action of the courts of justice under the military dictatorship of revolutionists wherever they rules might bring conflicts and it has been decided to suspend the tribunals during the present conditions of things as prejudicial to the country.

"The license of the Chilian press has been carried in four days to extremes never before reached in any other part of the world. Not only the government and public men, but society and even families, have been carried in the tempest of political passion. I think the law must keep sacred the right and liberty of every one to publish his opinions, but there must not be other offenses of the press than those so qualified by the penal code. In this way the true liberty of the press will be definitely settled and at the same time it will secure the responsibility for the abuse of the same and the punishment of offences against persons or the public morals.

"The constitutional law authorizing the collection of public revenues and taxes, the appropriation for the expense of the peace of residence of the regular army away from where congress meets and the strength of the standing army and navy are laws of public order necessary for the existence of the executive power. The only annual law of great importance is the one of the appropriation of the national service and origin to consist of fixed expenses assigned by special laws and for variable expenses. The first would be in the total amount of the appropriation and could not be discussed. The variable expenses would be discussed and approved by congress during the period and on every occasion when increase of extraordinary circumstances prevented the approval of the same appropriation, the existing law ought to be considered in force during the next year. This manner of presenting and discussing the appropriations is adopted in the countries of the most state of civilization even by those in a more strict parliamentary discipline. It is not expected in any condition to leave the congress or any part of their members the power to approve the fixed expenses having a permanent character deriving their origin from previous laws approved by congress. The power of suppressing or approving or not fixed expenses necessarily implies the possibility of a disorganization and failure in the preservation of public order.

"When the report has conceived, becomes a fact peace among the state powers will be forever established and consolidated. New governments have had to meet more unmerited aggressions or more gratuitous insinuations than those with which I have been assailed; but I have not on that ground lost the serenity of my spirit or the perfect tranquility of my conscience. I have every confidence in God, who presides over the destinies of nations.

(Signed) JOSE MANUEL BALMACEDA.

FATCH ACQUITTED.

The Trial Results in a Verdict in His Favor.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 25.—Clark W. Hatch was this morning acquitted of the charge of passing a forged check. He was immediately arrested at the instance of the Travelers' Insurance company on a civil suit. The damages in the latter action are placed at $20,000. Counsel for Hatch obtained a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that his arrest on civil suit, after his acquittal on the charge of forgery, to-day was illegal on the ground that he does not owe the plaintiffs the money in dispute. A writ of protection was also issued which prevents Hatch's arrest on a civil process within the state lines of until he has had a reasonable time to return his home in Colorado Springs.

City Treasurer Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—The affairs of City Treasurer John Beardsley were brought to a crisis to-night by his arrest at his home, corner Pennsylvania and Price streets, Germantown. He is sick in bed, and two detectives are guarding the room in which he lies. The three expert accountants appointed by Mayor Stuart to examine Mr. Beardsley's accounts, discovered a discrepancy of $30,000 shortly before noon to-day. He will be given a hearing before Magistrate Pole on Monday, when the story of his shortage in detail will be told. Discovery was made to-day that Mr. Beardsley's personal deposits with the suspended Keystone bank amounted to $800,000. It is said the state cannot lose more than $25,000 by reason of Mr. Beardsley's shortcomings.

Opposition to Phillips Brooks.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago met at noon to-day to discuss the question of whether to indorse the elevation of Dr. Phillips Brooks to a bishopry. On account of this divine's well known liberal tendencies and his quasi indorsement of the views of Dr. Heber Newton, of New York, there was a disposition to object to a confirmation of the nomination. The committee was divided on the question, and after a discussion of some length and failed to bring about an agreement an indefinite adjournment was taken.

Breaking the Record.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—W. B. Wright, Jr., Yale '92 has broken the Yale record for a half mile run. The record was formerly 2.03 1-5 and this has been cut down in a private trial by Wright, 2 1-5. It is thought that Wright will win the half mile run at the Yale Yale games.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTERS FROM A LEISURELY TRAVELER.

The Pearl Island of Penrhyn—Barbarian Minstrelsy—Swimmers and Singers—The Fearful Leprosy of Molokai—Devastation of the Disease and its Dangers.

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In the lagoon of Takaroa there was little pearl shell and there were many sharks. I know not if the "tapu," or closure, was applied; at least there was no fishing, and it seemed unlikely to leave the archipelago of pearls and have no sight of that romantic industry. On all other sides were isles, if I could only reach them, where divers were at work; but Captain Otis properly enough refused to approach them with the Casco, and my attempts to hire another vessel failed. The last was upon Francois' cutter, where she lay drawn up from her late shipwreck. She might be compared for safety to a New York catboat, fortified with a bowsprit and a jib, and as I studied her lines and spars desire to sail in her upon the huge seas departed from my mind. "Je pense bien," said Francois, which may be idiomatically rendered, "I told you so."

Near two years had passed before I found myself in the trading steamer Janet Nicoll, heading for the entrance of Penrhyn or Tongarewa. In from the ring of the atoll showed like a narrow sea wall of bare coral, where the surges broke on either hand. The treetops of a "motu" showed some way off, one the site of the chief village, the other, new and empty, but now in a letter and known by the ill-omened name of Molokai. We steamed through the pass, and were instantly involved amid a multiplicity of coral humps, or "horse's heads," as they are called by sailors. Through these our way meandered; we would have horse's head ahead, two abreast, one astern, one upon either board; and the tortuous fair way was at times not more than twice the vessel's beam. The Janet was besides an iron ship; in the width of the Pacific severed from the next yard of reparation; one rough contact, and our voyage might be ended, and ourselves consigned to half a year of Penrhyn. On the topgallant forecastle stood a native pilot, used to conning smaller ships and unprepared for the resources of a steamer; his cries rang now with agony, now with wrath. The best man was at the bridge wheel; and Capt. Henry, with one hand on the engine signal, one trembling toward the steersman, juggled his long ship among these dangers, with the patient art of one fitting up a watch, with the swift decision of a general in the field. I stood by, striking at once with the excitement of a personal adventure and the admiration due to perfect skill.

We were presently at anchor in a singular berth, boxed all about, our late entrance, our future exit, not to be discovered, in front the lagoon, where I counted the next day upward of thirty horses' heads in easy view; behind, the groves of the isle and the crowded houses of the village. Many boats lay there at moorings; in the veranda stood were congregated, gazing at the ship, children were swimming from the shore to board us; and from the lagoon, before a gallant breeze, other boats came skimming homeward. The boats were gay with white sails and bright paint; the men were clad in red and blue, they were garlanded with green leaves or gay with kerchiefs; and the busy, many-colored scene was framed in the verdure of the palms and the coral of the shallow sea.

It was a pretty picture, and its prettiest element the coming of the children. Every here and there we saw a covey of black heads upon the water. Boys and girls, they had stripped off their gaily-colored skirts. Some held the skirt aloft in one hand as they swam; others had embarked it on a piece of wreck, such as then abounded on the island, and thrust in front of them that little ship and its bright cargo. I studied with inexpressible entertainment the carnival of one company of girls. A boat lay alongside, on board of which a young lady (aged about 8) imperiously clambered, her raiment in her hand, ready for instant application. It was a delicate task, adroitly achieved, and in all decency was perfectly observed. The rest was easier. As each of her companions clambered up, the first adventurer stood with a skirt extended, like a prudent mother, and the incognito naiad was enrobed. Soon they grouped up the side in a beauty, comely company of sixteen children, and had soon taken post upon the after-intent, where they sat in a double row singing with solemn energy. Part of the hatch was open; boxes and bales and broken spars were all about them; boxes and bales swung on a tackle bore their faces and above their heads; no man regarded them; but the conscientious artists paused not in their performance, and the sound of their young voices and their clapping hands now rose above, and was now crowned by the clatter of working cargo.

This inimitable seriousness at first attracted me, and became their slave. A girl of 11 or 12 was my especial commandant. I could not say she was pretty, but she was highly attractive, alive with energy and sense, sang her songs as if life depended on them, and, with the nose of a young scold, marshaled and corrected her companions. My idiocy was precious in their eyes; even by the artists of Penrhyn some shadow of a public is desired. My young mistress, if I sought to whom I draw nearer by grace and imperious signed me to my place; and so soon as I had sat down the sirens would launch on a new song, apparently regardless of my presence. Their repertory and their diligence amazed me; one afternoon and most of the next day the starlit pub, pleasing concert was prolonged. To sing appeared not so much a pleasure as the acknowledged end of man's existence. They were glad enough, for a passing moment, to observe the curiosities of the ship; they were glad enough to accept and stow under their skirts my offerings of goodies, tobacco and sailor's bread; but the curio regarded, the gift shared, down they sat again with a fresh appetite to minstrelsy, the leader roused with a glance her little band, the hands clapped together, and the song was raised. They were exceedingly well behaved. If I had passed a girl over my mistress, pounced on me at once; high-minded, like a scold, she would accept no favor for herself (except once or twice a goody that was not equally shared with all her comrades). Although she thus ordered me about, and even shook and pinched me, it was with no real presumption, only the pretty freedom of a girl that knows herself in favor, and when I had anything to forbid, a single o' intonation secured obedience.

All that was here and that could be called wealth came from the sea. Pearl shell and wreckwood were everywhere. On one side of the trader's house they were weighing shell; on the other was a yard of stacked timber that had never grown upon land is and between, on the veranda, the figurehead of the lost ship, a cool sentinel, a very white and imaginary lady, Roman nosed, and dressed in the costume of the circumnavigatory, contemplating, with a cool frown, the house and the crowding native. There was a piano in the sitting room, but the poor instrument had suffered in the shipwreck. One when the notes were struck replied at random. Yet another wail from this disaster was a bag of my own land and city, and I thought it strange to stand by the figure head, in the tropic sun, beset by a throng of Penrhyn islanders, and be addressing of the Glasgow road, the Haymarket station and the huge distillery.

It is the worst of a pearl island, that when a ship arrives the diving ceases unless the traveler be come to stay, the return of the boats and the piles of shell are a trait he will see of pearling. But the boats themselves are eloquent. The dollar of Penrhyn must have cost a pretty penny; the same may be said of Manihiki; and, indeed, it is hard to overestimate the wealth of the inhabitants. A good diver at Penrhyn can make one, two, or even three pounds a day; the lads of them seems equivalent to opulence at home. Yet I am told the houses of good divers are notoriously poor, and they and their families often meanly dressed. When the man tones his pay he goes direct into the store, with a following of the incompetent and idle, come to sponge. This is his reward, for this he labors, to be the centre of some minutes' admiration and gratitude before the trader's counter; and he will sometimes return to his home and family empty-handed, having gone in argosse. We may smile at this idea, but this, too, is popularity; and what is the reward of Mr. Gladstone? A tipsy one at a Scotch railway station is not to be essentially distinguished from acclamation in a Penrhyn island store.

Here at least is a strange variety of Polynesian character. The Penrhyn islander is industrious as a Paumotuan, and more prodigal than the Samoan. But even his prodigality is energetic; he gives, scattering wealth bountifully and with a certain rapture; the Samoan only suffers himself to be drained by trading connections, escaping when he can, lamenting when he cannot. The tongue of Penrhyn is said to present affinities with that of Paumotuan, and the rough and lawless manners of the race suggest a similar relation. The recently dead was counted dangerous, blood had been shed often; and when natives quarrel with a trader they will boast of his predecessors whom they slew. I could hear, within man's memory, of but one chief who had maintained authority, and he with stripes, fining offenders to a tree and lashing them with his own hand. With turbulent women he was very stern, and perhaps one of these took a post-mortem vengeance. For this was the same chief who rose again and was required prone. At one main village law is to-day respected; the laws were drawn on board as soon as we anchored, exhibiting a goodly list of fines, some wise, some fantastically funny; and our cook, having gone ashore, found himself a prisoner at curfew and was not suffered to enter the house till morning. All the while, at the other side of the atoll, the people lived in mere license, and fighting, particularly combats of women, were frequent. The women of Penrhyn are still green degenerate. When my little mistress is grown up, she should be a woman of her hands.

Poor little mistress! where is she now? Where are my mistresses? There was a cloud upon their island. They sang that day under its shadow; it has pursued since then.

Some ten years ago Mr. Ben Pierce was trading in the atoll. Several whites had recently been murdered; and the traders carried their lives in their hands. Once in particular Mr. Pierce believes there was a plan to slay him. He had gone down from one settlement to the other on affairs. A little girl came to him when he was alone and pressed him to return: "You must better come with me." "Why?" he asked. "Because I love you," was her reply. He asked her why she was his business; he pressed for a reason. "Because I love you," was the answer. "You must never come with me." He was growing in ancient of her persuasion; when of a sudden the fear of death seized him, his spirit failed, and he came back, run for his life and escaped.

Some months after this, Mr. Pierce was in the house with his wife and child, when a native came to the door and called him out. He was absent a long time, and returned with a face of death. He had seen, from an ambush, a native examine his conduct.

In 1890, when I was at Penrhyn, Mr. Pierce was supercargo on the Janet Nicoll, and knowing I had visited the lazaretto on Molokai, he called me in to consultation. "It is strange," said he, "when I was here there was no such thing as leprosy upon the island; and now there seems a great deal. Look at that man, and tell me what you think." The man was as circus as Naaman.

The story goes that a leper escaped from Molokai in an open boat, and landed, some say in Penrhyn, some say in Manihiki. There are many authentic long voyages difficult to credit; but this of thirty degrees due north and south, and from the one trade to the other across the equatorial counters, ranks with the most extraordinary. We may suppose the westerly current to have been entirely interrupted, the easterly strong, and the fugitive well supplied with food. Or we may explain the voyage to be a legend, framed to conceal the complaisance of some Penrhyn sailor. One thing at least is sure, a Hawaiian leper, in an advanced stage of the disease, and admitting that he had escaped from Molokai, appeared suddenly in these islands and was seen by Mr. Moore of Atiu walking at large in Penrhyn. Mr. Moore is now a merchant of Apia; he visited Penrhyn in 1881 and again in 8[illegible]; our knowledge of my neighbors, Mr. Farrow, was tracing in Penrhyn at the first year. He saw nothing of the Hawaiian, and his inquiries as to the affair were cautiously guarded. I am cautious, because the result is amazing. Seven years is strongly suspected to be the period of leprous incubation, and the whole of my life, from the first introduction of the family of the outbreak of a man on the island, passes into the outside in a little more than six. At the time when we should have scarce looked for the appearance of the earliest case, the population was already secretly in leprosy.

The Polynesians assuredly derive from Asia; and Asia, since the dawn of history, has been a camping ground of this disease. Of two things, either the Polynesian of ere the disease began, and now for the first time exposed to the contagion, or he has been so long subjected that Asiatic leprosy has had the time to vary, and finds in him a virgin soil. The facts are not clear; we are left on one hand to suppose an indigenous form of the disease was known in Samoa within the memory of man; we are assured, on the other, that there is not even a name for it in any island language. There is no doubt, at least, about the savage rapidity with which it spreads when introduced. And there is none that, when a leper is first seen, the islanders approach him without disaffection and are never backward to supply him with a wife. For this single act of love races are more sensitive to beauty of which their own efforts so high a standard, and I have observed that when the symptoms are described to them in words, the islander displays a marked degree of horror and disgust. His stringent ideal of courtesy and hospitality and a certain decline kindness of disposition must explain his conduct. As for the marriage, the stranger once received, it follows as a thing of course. To refuse the mate is still considered in most parts of Polynesia a matter unpardonable rigor in the demanded; and if a man be disgraced, he believe it would be held a sort of charity to console his solitude. A sick island girl might thus go to a leper's bed in something of the same spirit as we visit the sick at home with tracts and pounds of tea.

The man who anchored on Penrhyn was quite married with the disease; his bed adorned with growing children to see from screaming. He was received with welcome, entertained in humble, and a girl was found to be his wife. He is thus to this Hawaiian. Doubtless he was a marked strain of blood, a lover of lovers, and offered compliments had barbarous neighbors and sailing a speed in to him. Doubtless, in the opinion, his wife was a recreation; perhaps he was a popular leper, and of one thing we may be sure. The [illegible] sent early from the lazaretto, still untainted, not without resentment. His sole voyage was a disciplined well fitted to inspire grave thoughts in him in my have only sufficiency, the desire of pleasure, for to certain shallow natures the imminence of death is not a wholesome sight. In his own eyes he was an innocent prisoner escaped, the victim of a nameless, and necessarily, punishment. What did he fear? To lose the common lot of men, to sit with the house folk, to hear the evening song, to share in the day's gossip, to have a wife to work, and to see children round his knees. The [illegible] in Penrhyn, offered for awhile similar pleasures, died, and left behind to his entertainers a legacy of doom.

They were early warned. Mr. Moore watched them in 8[illegible], and they made good of his predictions. The long incubation of the malady deceiving. The leper lived in their midst; no harm was seen. To die, and still there was no [illegible]. It would be interesting, it is probably impossible, to learn how soon the disease appeared. By the midst of 1890, at least, the island was dotted with lepers, and the Janet Nicoll had not long gone by before the islanders awoke to an appreciation of their peril. I have a ready memorial traits which tells a sure with their pathetic affection; their conduct in this hour of awakening is another. There were certain families, twenty, was told, are may happily corrective and guess—entirely contaminated. The clean waited on the sick and made them care the sequelæ. Some six years before they had opened their doors to a stranger; now they must close them on their nearest of kin.

Conceived that among the tainted families were some of chief importance, some have owned the solution of the village. It was their first impulse to resist the measure of expulsion. "The island is ours," they argued, "they are to leave, let it be you," and they were thought to have answered well, "Let them stay" was the reconsidered verdict, and the clean people began instead to prepare their own secession. The coming of the missionary sailed decided otherwise; the lepers were persuaded, a motu of some size, near by the south entrance, was now named Molokai, after its said original, and thither, leaving their lands and the familiar village, self-doomed, the sacrificed, the infected families went forth as upon a perpetual exile.

The plains of their lost village are easily in view from Molokai. The lazaretto may be told by the smoke rise from their cookhouse; they can see the company of boats skim forth at daybreak to the place of diving. And they have yet nearer sights. A ship has been built in the lagoon; a boat comes in, unloads, leaves food upon the seaward, and goes again, the lepers not entering on the pier (it is said) gone. Those on the beach, lost in the best of friends and sons of thus [illegible] each other for a moment in silence. The girl who [illegible] Mr. [illegible] from the settlement, opened her heart to him on his last visit. She would never again see her sister, him, on her loved ones, and, when the remembrance that she might go with the boat and see them from a distance on the beach. Never! she cried. If she went, if she saw them, tears would place her from the boat, she must land on the pier, she must run to the beach, she must speak again with the lost; and with the approach of the person is the worst close upon horror. So strong is the dread of leprosy now viewed, under a national rule, in Penrhyn.

Long may it continue! and I would I could infect with a like severity every island of the Pacific. For self-indulgence and sentiment menace instead the mere existence of the island race, perhaps threaten our own with a new against an enemy relieved. Nothing is less proved than personal purity; yet is it possible. In our own world is we are inured, but the syphilis of eastern Asia says us; and a new variety of leprosy, cultivated in the virgin soil of Polynesian races, might prove more than we dream.

So that ourselves, it may be, are no strangers to the case; it may be it was for us the men of Penrhyn resigned their acres, and when the defeated shipwreck sailed from Molokai, bringing sorrow and death to hosts of singing, we, as so, the our shades may have been the target of his invisible arrows. But it needs not so. The thought of that hobgoblin boatman upon the sea—of the peril he escaped, of the evil he invited on the world—may well strike terror in the minds even of the distant and the unconcerned. In mine, as the memory of my termagant, hatred grows.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

COCOANUT GATHERERS.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. James B. Gregg.

We are glad to note that the American Institute of Sacred Literature has selected Colorado Springs as the seat for one of its summer schools this year. The institute is under the general direction of such eminent divines and scholars as Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the Episcopal church; Bishop J. H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Prof. E. C. Tarver, of the Cambridge Divinity school; President J. B. Andrews, of Brown university; Prof. Francis Brown, of the Union Theological seminary; Prof. H. B. Stevens, of the Yale Divinity school; Rev. Arthur Brooks, of New York, and other; Professor William R. Harper, the eminent Hebrew scholar, now professor of Yale, but soon to assume the presidency of the new university at Chicago, is the animating spirit of the institute. The institute is for a period its work, the establishment of summer schools for Bible study, under competent instructors, at various points throughout the country. Rev. S. Weyer, recently of Yale Theological seminary, will have charge of the school in this city. Mr. Weyer is thoroughly a Hebrew and the language of the Old Testament is to him almost as his mother tongue. He is a young man of distinguished ability and exceptional gifts as a teacher. He is at the Congregational association last week on Old Testament study awakened much enthusiasm. He comes with very warm letters of commendation from Professors Harper and Fisher of Yale. The school will embrace two sessions of three weeks each, July 3-23 and August 3-23 inclusive, and the classes will meet five days in the week. There will be three classes in Hebrew—a beginner's, reviewers and advanced, each having two recitations a day. There will also be two classes in the English Bible, for detail outlines of the work. Mr. Weyer may be addressed at Pueblo. The rates of instruction will be $20 for one session or $36 for both, admitting a person to any and all classes; $5 per session or $8 for both for the English courses. The various courses, especially those in English, make the school accessible and profitable, not only to ministers, but to Sunday school teachers, Y. M. C. A. workers, members of the Society of Christian Endeavor, in short, to all men and women interested in Bible study. To all such a rare opportunity is presented. We commend the school to our readers.

Under the general title of religious newspapers the American Newspaper Directory classes no less than 955 periodicals published in this country, or about one-twentieth of the entire number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the United States. The total estimated circulation is very near 2,000,000, which would intimate that the papers are seen by at least two or three times that number of readers. The Roman Catholics lead the list with 27 papers having about 750,000 circulation, but the Methodists are close behind, with 147 papers having about 600,000 circulation. Of all denominational religious papers it is reported that there are now 89, with 265,000 subscribers. Here are some of the curiosities of the list: Christian Science has 5 papers only. There are 3 Anti-Roman Catholic, with a total circulation of less than 10,000; 1 is devoted to "Judaic Holiness," 1 to the Church of God, 1 to Latter-Day Saints, 2 to Mennonites, 1 to restoring tribes of Israel to Palestine, 1 in New Hampshire to the Shakers. But our religious papers are credited with more than 100,000 circulation each, viz.: Chicago, "World-Wide Missions, monthly," Methodist, 120,000; New York, "Catholic News," weekly, Roman Catholic, 150,065; Philadelphia, "Sunday School Times," weekly, undenominational, 123,072; Philadelphia "Alliance," quarterly, Baptist, 150,000. The Salvation Army has a "War Cry," the Evangelicals a "Rainbow" and a "Pulser," and the Spiritualists a "Summerland," the Baptists a "Beacon light," "Outpost," "Vanguard," and "Battle flag," and the Editists one—and the only—called the "Firebrand."

When an archdeacon of the English Episcopal church can speak so warmly of the Salvation Army as does Archdeacon Farrar in the current "Harper's" it may be well for the ordinary reader to look into the matter a little before speaking too lightly at the "vulgar methods" of General Booth's great army. This is what Dr. Farrar finds as already been done: "At the present moment the Salvation Army has no less than 9,849 regular officers, 33,000 voluntary officers, thirty training homes, with 100 cadets, and 2,800 corps scattered over thirty-two different countries. In England alone it has 1,377 corps, and has held some 160,000 open-air meetings. This represents a part of its religious work. Besides this it has in social work inquiry rescue homes, five shelters, three food depots, and many other agencies for good. It began in the labors of a single friendless discharged minister, without name, without funds, without friends, without influence, without education; a man poor and penniless, in weak health, burdened with a delicate children, and disowned by his own connection; it now numbers multitudes of earnest evangelists. It began in an East End rookery, and in less than twenty years has gone "from New Zealand right round to San Francisco, and from Cape Town to Norkoping." It has shelters, refuges, penitentiaries, food depots, sister hoods and brotherhoods, already established in the slums. It has rescued thousands of degraded lives. It has given hope and help to myriads of hopeless and helpless outcasts. It has proposed a scheme which, in spite of scores of camp fires and oceans of cold water, has received the sympathy of the best and highest men both in church and state. I think that even the most unjust, the most cynical, and the most fallen of the gentlemen and ladies who have written to traduce and execrate it might wish to God that in the life-work of any of them they had done one-thousandth fraction of good comparable in any one visible direction to that which has been wrought by "General Booth."

* * *

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which meets in Detroit, May 22, will have two great questions to discuss, viz.: the report of the revision committee appointed at its last session, and the overtures referring to Professor Briggs and the inaugural he delivered at Union Seminary when entering upon his work as professor of Biblical theology. Around this latter subject attention is so centering as to crowd into a subordinate place the question of revision.

Professor Briggs, in order that there may be no uncertainty as to where he stands and what he believes, has just issued a second edition of his inaugural with an appendix, in which he retracts nothing which he has said and more fully than ever before states his eschatological views. The following quotations from the appendix fairly represent the drift of the thought:

"Believers who enter the middle state enter guiltless. These are pardoned and justified, and nothing will be able to separate them from Christ's love. They are also delivered from temptations. They are endowed with influences for good such as they have never enjoyed before. But they are still the same persons, with the gifts and graces, and also the same habits of mind, disposition and temper, they had when they left the world. Death destroys the body. It does not change the moral or religious nature of the man. The eternal punishment of a man whose evil nature has been stripped from him by death and left in the grave is an absurdity. This is the work of sanctification to overcome sin in the higher nature. . . . It is important for the church on earth to have a better apprehension of its relations to the church in the middle state. The Presbyterian branch of Christendom is weaker, we think, than the Roman Catholic. It has little title to determine this subject, for it is sin against the mysteries of our religion. The modern church ought to return to the faith of the ancient church and believe in the communion of saints."

Ever since the inaugural was delivered the organs of the Presbyterian church have been filled with vigorous contributions and editorials. Professors W. H. Green of Princeton, W. G. T. Shedd of Union seminaries and Professors Roberts and Morris of Lane seminary have attacked Professor Briggs's views in a most vigorous fashion, both in the religious press and in pamphlets which have been sown broadcast. On the other hand, Rev. L. M. Field, D. D., in the Evangelist, Prof. Herrick Johnson of McCormick seminary, Rev. Thomas C. Hall of Chicago, son of Rev. Dr. John Hall, Henry Day, Esq., of New York, and Professors Evans and Smith of Lane seminary have come to the defense of Professor Briggs, demanding that he have fair play and protesting against trial by the religious newspaper, at the same time not committing themselves to Professor Briggs' views. Several anonymous pamphlets criticising the inaugural have been issued, and the literature on the subject is really becoming voluminous. The faculty and directors of the Union Theological seminary have adopted resolutions assuring Dr. Briggs of their confidence in him.

Dr. Briggs' friends even wish he were differently constructed, that he knew how to write without using porcupine quills. The members of the Union faculty in their defense of Professor Briggs admit this. "With the conviction," they say, "that Christian courtesy, modesty, and mutual respect for difference of opinion should characterize theological controversy, we distinctly recognize and deprecate the dogmatic and irritating character of certain of Dr. Briggs' utterances in his inaugural and in others of his writings."

Corte's Statement.

St. Louis, May 23.—A special from New Orleans to the Post-Dispatch says: When the Italian consul, U. Corte, left here for Europe, he prepared a statement of his course in regard to the lynching of his countrymen. This document he now carries with him to Rome. The fact, that it is to be used in Italy's green book, adds interest to the consul's defense. Where the consul speaks of politics he refers to the fact that all of the leaders of the lynching party and committee of fifty and nearly all the grand jury men are members of the Young Men's Democratic association, through an alliance with which the Republicans carried the election, defeating the regular Democratic ticket and made Shakespeare mayor, Vidor sheriff, and Luzenberg district attorney.

The consul's letter is very lengthy and expains in detail the assassination of Chief Hennessey. It claims that Mayor Shakespeare desired to have in his hands as it appeared in his appeal, proof to assert without doubt that it was the work of the Italian element. The letter complains of the manner in which the evidence was procured against the accused, and says nearly all of it was false and unreliable. In conclusion Consul Corte says: "Notwithstanding that in fulfilment of my duty I fear nothing and no one, it is natural that, if it is true what the grand jury affirms, that two American citizens manage the temple of justice at their pleasure, corrupting the advocate, the court officers of the court, or, as I believe, a second power exists besides the constitutional authorities to which I am accredited, I am incompetent for recognizing the government in effect to counsel my own government. I hope that the difficulty existing between the two friendly nations will be amicably settled, and I am certain that if the reserve imposed on a foreign officer did not prevent me from applying to the press, except to correct inexact reports, the public opinion which has here so great influence and the good sense which characterizes the American people, would have dissipated the misunderstanding."

Special Exports.

New York, May 23.—The exports of specie from the port of New York during the week amounted to $7,106,651, of which $7,066,250 was in gold and $43,421 silver. The imports of specie during the week aggregated to $72,056, of which $70,157 was in gold and $1,899 silver.

The Aurania, which sailed to-day, took $2,300,000 in gold consigned to Liverpool, and the steamer La Bourgogne took $500,000 in gold and $36,000 in silver consigned to Paris.

Blaine Goes Riding.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Secretary Blaine's condition was so much improved to-day that he went out for a short drive in the park. He returned considerably brightened by the airing, and passed the afternoon and evening in the parlor. He was reported as quite well by his physicians to-night.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

It would be well worth while to hear Hosea Bigelow's opinion of the Farmers' Alliance movement.

Governor Routt is quite right as to the desire and intention of Colorado to make a good showing at the Columbian exposition.

The action of the railroads in restoring the $25 excursion rate from the Missouri river will be nowhere more appreciated than in Colorado Springs.

Japan has been indulging in earthquakes recently at the rate of nine a day. They answer the same purpose as the base ball games of this country.

Consul Corte is disposed to account for the killing of the Mafians at New Orleans on political grounds. Will he account for their exile from Italy with the same reasons?

The Itata has been heard from. She is scudding south as fast as her engines can carry her, and the Charleston is not far behind. If she does not dodge, the prospects for her capture are good.

The acquittal of Mr. Clark W. Haren of the criminal charges made against him in Massachusetts would seem to indicate that the accounts of his arrest published in the eastern papers were grossly inaccurate.

The Denver Sun pretends to trace an occult relation between the recent wet weather and the election of Senator Peffer. It is not impossible. The proverb says, it is an ill wind that blows no good somewhere.

Ex-Mayor Cregier of Chicago is afraid that the World's Fair will not be ready for the opening day in 1893. No doubt in Mr. Cregier's opinion it would have been much better if he had been allowed to retain his position.

A committee of the city of Boston is traveling around the country with the avowed object of getting pointers on street cleaning and paving. They expect to visit Denver soon. This is sufficient proof that their object is mere pretense.

The interview with Mr. Schilling, secretary of the We-Are-The-People party, shows how easy it is to achieve success in one's mind. More than half of the Alliance vote last year was evidence of dissatisfaction with the old parties rather than of adoption of the new gospel.

There are too many appeals to the United States courts in criminal cases these days. The state courts ought to be able to secure a fair trial for a man, and they usually do. The appeals to the United States courts, as in the case of the New York murderers, are usually made, not to advance, but to defeat justice.

In our regular Washington letter today will be found notices and pictures of three gentlemen who were recent visitors in this city. They are Mr. Oulahan, of the United Press; Mr. Clarke, of the Associated Press, and Mr. Austin, of the Press News, who accompanied the president on his recent trip. Though in the city for only a few moments they left a pleasant impression.

The bungling attempt at train robbery in Maine was evidently the work of amateurs. There is neither glory nor profit in making a noise and shooting the express car full of holes, until the engineer pulls the train out of danger. We appreciate the ambition of Maine to make a stir in the world and get her name in the papers, but we cannot congratulate her on the success of her labors.

President Balmaceda has told his story, and if we are to believe him he is no doubt a very much abused man, and the rebels are all desperate villians. No doubt the leader of the insurgents could make almost if not quite as good a showing for his side. However, President Balmaceda has the advantage because he is filling the position to which he was legally elected. The burden of proof must always rest upon rebels, and so far they have failed to establish their claim in the eyes of the civilized world.

There are among the members of every sect men who belong to the church universal rather than to any particular denomination. The broadness of their minds and the charity of their hearts, their comprehension of God and their charity for men cannot be limited by strict constructions of creeds and confessions. Such a man is Dr. Phillips Brooks, and the men who are working and voting against his confirmation as a bishop on account of his tendencies and his "heresies" measure themselves by the standard of a great man, and appear very small.

We have just received "The Halcyon," which is published by the junior class of Swarthmore college. The junior classes all over the country are vieing with each other in getting out the most beautiful publication which shall give the list of the secret societies and all other college organizations. This is the most beautiful book of the kind we have seen. Harry McAllister, son of Major McAllister of this city, is the editor-in-chief of the publication. It will be remembered that we announced recently that Harry had taken the second literary prize in the junior year, and was editor-in-chief of the college paper, the Phoenix. The fact that his class put him at the head of this publication shows that both the faculty and his fellow students recognize his literary ability. Colorado Springs is very well represented in the eastern colleges. Within the last few years we have had representatives on the Harvard crew, Harvard foot ball team, the Yale crew, the Cornell crew and foot ball team, on the leading papers published at Harvard and Yale, not to speak of the many prizes taken in the inter-collegiate sports.

We are pleased to note the promptness of the punishment which is being dealt out to those officials in the pension department who have been using their official power for mercenary and private ends. Neither their official position, their influential friends, nor the supposed interests of the administration have been able to save them from exposure and punishment. This is as it should be. It would of course be much pleasanter for the president if his administration could be spotless before the country, and if all his subordinates were entirely honest and efficient. But amid such a vast army of officials it is almost impossible that such should be the case, and the administration will gain more by the open punishment of the guilty than by attempting to hide and condone their faults. It was the greatest mistake of Grant's administration not to see and act upon this, and the recent action of the president marks, we believe, not so much any personal moral superiority of the president as a distinct advance in our theory and practice of government.

The latest Denver murder affords another illustration of the tendency which is becoming so common, for the citizen to take the execution of law into his own hands. The Italian was of course to blame who shed blood upon so slight an excuse, but was he any more guilty than they who needlessly started to take the execution of the law into their own hands and drove him to death in the river? It is no use trying to avoid the issue or play upon sympathy. The question must be fairly met. The mission of the law is to punish crime; if the law does not punish crime the duty of the citizen is not to punish crime but to reform the law, or enforce its execution.

The Florida legislature has at last succeeded in electing a United States senator. The friends of Senator Call had a majority of the Democratic votes and the Democrats had, of course, a large majority in the assembly. Under these circumstances it would seem that his re-election was not only natural and unavoidable but that it would be very easy of accomplishment. However the Democrats were not satisfied with the easy way. A caucus was held and it was voted that no one should be the nominee of the caucus unless he received two-thirds of the votes. So day after day until nearly one hundred ballots had been taken these Democrats met in caucus and each time Senator Call had a majority and his chief opponent had nearly as many and a few were scattering. There was hardly any variation between the ballots, and at no time did the opponents of Senator Call have a reasonable chance of defeating him, or his friends of securing the necessary two-thirds. At last the Call men became wearied, adjourned the caucus by a vote of 49 to 47, and Senator Call was re-elected on the first ballot in the assembly of the legislature. Such proceedings as these are a burlesque on republican government, and unfortunately the Florida case is far from being the only manifestation of the spirit, though indeed it is seldom pushed to such an extremity. Too often these contests result in the selection of a man of distinctly inferior calibre, as nearly resulted in Illinois; too often they give rise to lifelong enmities and shatter political friendships as in Idaho; too often as in California and Florida, if they do not give rise to actual bribery they present those conditions in which bribery is most likely to flourish and where rumors of it are most likely to arise. Legislators who needlessly prolong a contest in which there is no good reason why any of them should change his mind, lay themselves open to the suspicion that they expect some other than a good reason for the difference in their opinion. In Florida the most evident loss was a great and entirely unnecessary waste of time and consequent expense. But it must not be forgotten that such an incident must result in a loss of dignity and a lowering of tone both in the estimation of legislators and people. It was the Democrats of the national house who set the example of refusing official duties for partisan ends, but whether in Washington or Tallahassee, Lincoln or Denver the principle needs to be established beyond question that the duty of legislators is to perform the public business as quickly and as well as they can. To secure party advantage, to spend as in Colorado, day after day in wrestling for the spoils of place, to show one's ability in oratory and political manoeuvre for no good purpose; to advance the personal ambitions of oneself and one's friends; these constitute too large a part of the work of our national and state legislatures. It is not for this that money is drawn by right from the state treasury to pay wages and clerk hire. Such legislators draw pay for work that they do not do. They dishonor themselves and cheat the state.

The We-are-the-People party is sharing the usual fate of new organizations and is attracting to its ranks all the discontented and the cranks of the older parties. It is much easier for would-be political leaders to believe that there is something radically wrong in the principles and management of the party to which they belong, rather that that there is any defect in their own ability or education. Some very grave theological discussions have arisen from the desire of Brother X to be a deacon, and the formation of new sects has not always been free from selfishness. If such things happen in religion they are still more likely to occur in politics. It would be foolish to assert that there is not a great deal of sincerity and patriotism and honest purpose among the leaders and members of the new party. No doubt many of them are earnest in the desire to benefit the country at large and not altogether selfish in their desire to rescue the class to which they belong from the burdens which they believe rest upon it and which they believe to be the result of legislation. But it is also true that a large number of their leaders consists of those from the old parties whose merits and successes have not corresponded to their ambitions and who hope to stand a better show of aggrandizement by cutting loose from their old associations. Such recruits in the ranks are a source of dangerous weakness to the new party, and it may be added, incidentally, a great relief to the older ones.

President Harrison's trip remains a feat of civilization well worthy of comment and wonder. It was in its way a more remarkable instance of the perfection of modern traveling arrangements than was Nelly Bly's trip around the world. It is only fair also to state that the most extensive system of railroads in the world, the American, has been built up and operated by private companies, and nowhere can those who advocate a change to government ownership find its superior. Due credit for the performance of the president's train has already been given to Mr. Geo. W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania company. In a recent interview in the Philadelphia Times, Mr. Boyd tells of the arrangements which were made for the presidential train to insure its safety and adherence to the prearranged time schedule.

"After we left Washington we notified, by telegraph, all the railroads with whom we would connect, what time we might be expected to arrive, and the mayors of different cities or chairmen of committees. This latter was necessary in order to carry out our arrangements. The committees of every city had different plans mapped out, and to avoid any confusion that might arise, we made special arrangements for every city. If the president was only to make a speech, everything was ready for him when he reached the stopping place. If a ride about the city was on the programme, the carriages were there and arranged so that the people who occupied them were placed in accordance with their rank. This we found to work very advantageously.

"The arrangements for making schedule time were excellent in every respect, and everybody seemed to be doing their utmost to make the trip as smooth and as comfortable as possible. There never was a time while we were on the road that we did not have some of the officials of the road over which we were traveling on the train with us. We were never without a superintendent, and at times we had train masters and telegraph operators also with us. In addition to this, the track was always made clear for us. The engines furnished us were all fitted up specially for the trip and were prepared to make the best time and do the smoothest running. There was always a pilot train ahead of us; that is, an engine running on ahead to see that the track was clear and to prevent accidents. In fact, the pilot trains on some of the roads carried a force of men and materials for work in case any accident occurred.

"Another thing we found on some of the roads was that for hundreds of miles at a stretch all switches were spiked down and a man stationed at each switch to guard it. In many instances the pilot trains took the cars of the escort parties who came out to meet the president. The pressure brought to bear to attach extra cars to our train was very great, but we could not accede to the request, as had we done so we would never been able to have made the trip on schedule time. Of course the governors of the various states and their immediate escorts were accommodated in the president's car, but we found it impossible to allow anyone to attach a car to our train, no matter how much we would have desired it."

European nations are not disposed to allow the United States to monopolize South American and West Indian trade in peace. Every art of diplomacy will be used to prevent special favors to this country. The trade with Cuba is apparently specially desirable, and strong efforts are being made by Germany in particular to bring about a modification of the American agreement, or else to secure similar favors for herself. Just at present the United States occupies a position of great advantage, and one which will surely result in making her the mistress of American commerce in a not very long time. But there is no telling whether the conditions will be as favorable a year from this time. If Germany and England have anything to say in the matter they certainly will not.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman's character is too well known in Colorado Springs to need defense from the public press. The following, from the Leadville Herald-Democrat, will, however, be of interest:

"If all indictments were true, hangings would be much more frequent. The allegations of complaints in suits for damages always have a ring of plausibility, but it will take something more than allegations to make the people of Colorado believe that Mr. Hagerman's name can be connected with any questionable scheme, in the purchase or sale of mines, or in any other transaction."

It is estimated that there are a million people in New York who remain in the city for the year around, and who never get out into the country even for a summer vacation. It is somewhat surprising that there are so many people who grow up with the idea that pavements and brick walls are the natural condition of mankind, and that green plants and trees are luxuries. There is no charity to be more commended than that which sends the children of the city streets to country homes.

The need and hasty cruise of the Charleston to the south Pacific has not resulted in the finding of the elusive Itata. The probability is that the Itata will be captured, but it is also probable that it will be an empty prize.

The Mexican navy is not very formidable. It consists of two unarmored gun vessels, each of 450 tons and 500 horse power, and armed with two 20-pounders, and three small gun-boats.

Necessary Defenses.

New York Tribune.

The pursuit of the Itata following the complications with the Italian government emphasizes the necessity for developing the naval resources of the United States. Let it be conceded, for the sake of argument, that the administration was under obligations to vindicate the authority of American law, which had been wantonly defied by the insurgents at San Diego. How sorry a spectacle would have been presented if there had been no fast cruisers in readiness, and had [illegible] the Omaha and Ranger had been commissioned to run down the Itata! Since it has been considered necessary by the government to order the navy to cruise for the insurgent ship, it is most fortunate that there are on the Pacific coast at least three warvessels, the Charleston, Baltimore and San Francisco, which are of high speed and are able of overtaking her if she be sighted. Indeed, in view of the formidable insurgent fleet concentrated on the nitrate coast it is unfortunate that the construction of the coast defense vessels has been delayed, and that there is not a vessel of that class flying the flag of the admiral at Iquique.

The argument of the opponents of the policy of developing the country's naval resources has been that a modern fleet was unnecessary because there was no danger of the outbreak of war. The Itata episode demonstrates the urgent necessity of having a well-equipped navy for emergencies which arise in time of peace. Other nations are exposed to constant risk of civil or foreign war, and the United States is under obligations to enforce its obligations as a neutral. A modern navy with fast cruisers and battleships seems to be essential, if the government is to make any attempt to prevent the conversion of its ports into a base of operations and supplies for foreign belligerents and insurgents. If the authority of the courts is defied there must be some effective means of vindicating the majesty of American law. Even if the nation be reasonably secure against foreign aggression, a navy with ships that can overtake ordinary vessels and with armored cruisers and ironclads that can resist formidable attacks from modern high power guns is indispensible for the maintenance of national honor.

OUT WEST.

The Overland park races at Denver have been postponed until Thursday.

The Boulder Camera wants a canning factory, a paper factory, a sewer pipe factory and terra cotta works.

A new Warehouse company have been negotiating for the purchase of forty Denver lots, owned by J. L. Jerome, for $100,000.

The plans for the Denver, Apex and Western railroad have been completed, and the specifications will be filed in this week when the business of receiving bids for its construction will be pursued.

Some young ladies of Colorado Springs will give a Shakespearean drill, in which they will appear in the costume of Bo-Peep. Each one of course will expect to have a beau peep on the occasion.—Leadville Dispatch.

A Startling Find.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—A patrolman in making his rounds this morning went into an unoccupied house on Carr street and was startled to find in one of the rooms sixteen boxes of parlor matches and seven and one half pounds of gunpowder. The house belongs to Nathan Simon, of 512 West Sixth street. The stuff had evidently been left in the house to await an opportunity to set it off. Simon has no idea who the villains are who are attempting to destroy his property. Last month two attempts were made to set fire to the place.

The Rush Sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The revenue cutter, Richard Rush, having on board Special Commissioner Brown and Special Agent Major Williams, Colonel Barnes and Mr. Nettleton, sailed this afternoon for the seal islands in Behring sea.

LITERARY NOTES.

H. Rider Haggard's new story, Eric Brighteyes, has just been added to "Harper's Franklin Square Library."

The forthcoming number of Harper's Bazaar will include a clever farce, entitled "A Class Day Sketch," by Mildred Howells, a daughter of Mr. W. D. Howells; "The Needle's Art," by Mary C. Hungerford; and an article on "Laurence Oliphant," by Mrs. L. G. Runkle.

The June number of the Great Divide is made doubly attractive by its art supplement, a reproduction, in seven colors, of the grandest bit of scenery in the Rocky mountains, the far famed Royal Gorge. This journal is so original in its design and scope, so sparkling in its articles, that any one interested in the natural, the romantic, the wild or the picturesque, cannot fail to be interested and instructed by this unique paper.

"A Flying Trip Around the World," by Elizabeth Bisland, is announced for publication May 26th, by Harper & Brothers. Miss Bisland's journey, it will be remembered, was one of the quickest on record, outdoing, by some four days, the famous performance of Jules Verne's hero. Her story of the experiences which were crowded within that brief period no less than the marvelous feat itself, is but another illustration of the familiar saying that truth is more wonderful than fiction.

The Review of Reviews for June will contain a most striking list of fine portraits of men of contemporary note. Included in the list is a full-page portrait of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, a full-page portrait of Wm. Morris, the poet, a full-page group of English magazine editors and a full-page portrait of the late Von Moltke. There are excellent portraits from new photographs of Prof. James Bryce, M. P., Prof. Goldwin Smith, Bishop Potter, Edward Atkinson, President Harrison, Secretary Tracy, the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the Hon. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the British exchequer; Stambouloff, prime minister of Bulgaria; Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain; the newest portrait of Bismarck, and various others, including excellent drawings of President Balmaceda of Chili, and Bishop-elect Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts.

The Forum for June will contain an article by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs on "Church and Creed." To the same number Col. Theodore A. Dodge, perhaps our foremost military writer, will contribute an appreciative review of Von Moltke's career and its effects on the warfare of the future; Sir Charles W. Dilke writes on the New Commonwealth of Australia, and Gen. Francis A. Walker discusses the accuracy of the census of 1890; a forecast of the new international copyright law is made by Mr. Henry Holt, and Ulysses D. Eddy, a New York exporter, points out our opportunity for speedily gaining the first position in the world's commerce. Other articles in this number will be "Immigration and the Tariff; The Degradation of Citizenship for the Protection of Manufactures," by Mr. William McAdoo, ex-member of congress from New Jersey; "Silver and the Need of More Money," by Senator W. M. Stewart. (Senator Stewart's article will be followed by an article on silver coinage by ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild.) "The New Northwest: The Land Where Civilization Completes the Circuit of the Globe," by Senator Joseph N. Dolph of Oregon. A review of our financial condition, by Mr. Joel Cook, the financial editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and an article on western farms and mortgages by Prof. J. Willis Gleed of Kansas.

The popular writer, George Parsons Lathrop, author of "An Echo of Passion," "Newport," "Afterglow," etc., contributes the complete novel to the June number of Lippincott's Magazine. The story is called "Gold of Pleasure," and it is the most interesting and most dramatic story that has come from the pen of Mr. Lathrop. It is a tale of love and adventure, with scenes that shift from the quiet surroundings of a New England seaport town to Ceylon. Edgar Fawcett contributes a capital character sketch of a literary man, under the title of "A Literary Peer," and Mary E. Wilkins, whose charming stories of New England village life have made her name a household word among magazine readers, contributes a delightful little tale entitled "Sonny." The series of "Familiar Letters" by Horace Greeley is concluded in this number. The last letter is a very touching and pathetic one, written but a few days after the writer was defeated at the polls. "So many of my old friends," writes Mr. Greeley, "hate me for what I have done, that life seems too hard to bear." Life was not borne by the great editor for much longer, for but a few days after writing these words he died. Some curious letters written to Mr. Greeley during his presidential campaign by various cranks are added. This series of letters by Mr. Greeley will be of great value to the future biographer.

With over 120 illustrations, the Cosmopolitan for June sets a fast pace in the handicap for magazine honors. The personal element enters largely into its composition, and an impression of beautiful women is the first received by the reader who turns its pages. The frontispiece is a portrait of Madame de Pompadour, and pertains to a bright sketch of a summer spent in the home of that famous woman by Amelie Rives and her guests. Miss Julia Magruder, the writer was one of those guests, and instantaneous photographs are used to illustrate the scenes of a delightful holiday amidst unusual surroundings. A pleasing insight into the attractiveness of Japanese women is given in a paper by Henry T. Finck, illustrated by a large number of photographs of pretty faces. The art article of the month describes the work of Gustave Dore, with elaborate engravings which illustrate very well the masterpieces of that wonderful artist. Perhaps the most valuable article of the number is that contributed by Mr. Abner L. Frazer to the literature of the farmers' movement. The Cosmopolitan prize of $200 for the best article on "The needs of the farmer, his hours of labor, and the national legislation necessary to his prosperity," was awarded by the judges to this gentleman. The article itself is brightened by a series of cartoons by the famous artists, Attwood of Boston and Dan Beard of New York.

Incidents of the Explosion at Rome.

Adam A. Crozier in Harper's Weekly.

A short time before the catastrophe, the captain in charge of the fort heard a noise as of sacks of walnuts being moved. He guessed the cause, called all his soldiers out, and ordered them to leave the fort, whilst he, thoroughly aware of his danger, coolly remained until assured that his men were in safety. A few moments later the explosion ensued, and the powder magazine was blown to the winds, leaving nothing but a heap of charred ruins to mark the spot where it once stood.

And, alas, for Captain Speccambia! His men got safely away, but he was caught, thrown down, and so battered, cut and torn that no hope is entertained of his recovery. Among the wounded soldiers, too, there is a corporal whose courage and calmness are the talk of the hour. He was one of the last to leave the fatal spot, and was badly injured. It was found necessary to amputate his leg, which was torn to pieces. He refused to take chloroform, and bore the agony of the operation without uttering a word of complaint. When told that if he did not take chloroform he would suffer terribly, he quietly remarked: "A soldier should not fear pain."

There is one instance of courage which almost rivals the fable of the sentinel found at his post at Pompeii. When the sentry who guarded the magazine was ordered to leave the spot, he hurried out with gun and baggage. He threw himself flat on the ground when the explosion took place, and when it was all over, though terribly injured, took up his gun and walked back to his post, where he was found by the first rescue party. The king, when he arrived, found the brave soldier, dusty, black in the face, with the clothes almost torn from his body, but with his gun presenting arms. The hero is to be presented with the gold medal for valor, by order of the king.

All the buildings for a mile round the spot have been partially when not utterly destroyed. Of course, any in the immediate vicinity of the magazine are razed to the ground or blown completely out of sight. Of the magazine itself nothing is left but a heap of charred ruins.

The latest information as to the number of people who suffered by the explosion gives ten dead and two hundred and fifty wounded.

A monk was noted amongst the rescuing party, conspicuous for his energy and indefatigable efforts. His fine tact and administrative powers soon placed him at the head of the willing workers; he was, in fact, the brains of the impetuous crowd. Yet he was unknown and a stranger. It would be interesting to learn something of this heroic nature, but it is bound, I suppose, in the heart of the church. How his pulses must have thrilled to be working thus once more, heart to heart, with the people!

Nor was it an ordinary gang of workmen now seen, blackened by the terrific clouds of dust and smoke, amongst the ruins. Monks, Sisters of Charity, soldiers, firemen, and civilians worked side by side with breathless anxiety, cheered on by the king, who, aside, pushed his way into the throng, and tore away at the stones with his hands, received thundering acclamations from the ordinary work-people of the crowd.

Not until all the wounded were carried away did King Humbert leave the spot, and then it was for the hospital. The Tribuna, of Rome, says of his appearance there, "No one would know that it was a sovereign who entered the ward. His blue suit was covered with a stratum of powder; his face was black, and agitated with emotion as he went from bed to litter with words of comfort and consolation for each sufferer; his boots were soiled; his hat crushed in," etc., etc. As he left the hospital, he was received with loud "vivas" by the people crowding behind the cordon.

The damage done to Rome has not yet been correctly estimated. In the eye of the artist and tourist it is apparently incalculable. We hear that the rare vases of the Etruscan collection in the Vatican gallery have shared the fate of the windows of Rome. Nearly all the galleries, palaces, and churches are closed for repairs. Some have suffered more damage than others; and it seems as though the most valuable of the stained-glass windows are most hopelessly wrecked. The streets glitter with crystals; so do the aisles of such churches as one can still enter.

Only a week ago we were luxuriating in the beauty of St. Paul's "fuori le mura." We could not tear ourselves away from that superb nave, with its five pillared aisles radiant in the gorgeous flames of light shed from the colored windows beyond. Raising our eyes, we confronted the solemn gaze of those stately apostles, in their robes of purple, crimson, and gold, permeating the shadowy aisles with their atmosphere of ineffable peace, ineffable dignity.

And now! All are but a memory, for of St. Paul's not one window remains to tell posterity of the beautiful works of Maroni, the artist who created this noble procession, whose marvelous skill in coloring was the wonder of his age, and whose secret died with him.

So it may readily be seen that an El Dorado of gold could not repair the damage done to Rome by the terrific explosion of the powder mill on Thursday, April 23d.

Mexican Lead Ores.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Foster has instructed the collector of customs at El Paso, Tex. that ores containing lead, and which are destined for other ports, may be forwarded by him from El Paso under transportation bond, the examining, weighing and assay to be waived at El Paso and to be made at the port of destination. Bonds will be taken in usual form from the importer, the penalties being fixed at double the estimated duties. In estimating the duties the entire importation will be regarded as lead ore. The merchandise must be forwarded to destination in sealed cars and by duty bonded routes.

A Vacant Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—First Assistant Commissioner of Pensions Davidson to-day emphatically denied any knowledge of the published statement that the president was considering his fitness for the commissionership. He said that he knew nothing of the matter until he read it in the papers and denied that he had any interview with the president on the subject. Notwithstanding this denial it was learned from another source that the president has sent for several members of the New York delegation in congress to ascertain Mr. Davidson's political standing, as well as his military record.

Good Templars Grand Lodge.

EDINBURGH, May 27.—The Templars have reaffirmed the decision made in Chicago that no system of worthy grand lodges, intermediate with the supreme court, should be introduced, but that difficulties should be met by enlarged powers of local legislation. The petition of Minnesota in favor of separate Scandinavian lodges was approved by a majority vote. The call of the national society at New York for a temperance congress at Chicago during the World's Fair was endorsed. Mother Stewart, an American lady, delivered an impressive address on the whisky war and woman's work in America.

HOME MISSIONS.

Twenty-First Annual Report of the Presbyterian Board.

THE REVIEW OF A YEAR'S WORK.

An Increase in Receipts—The Work in Various Sections—The Immigrants and the Indians—The City Missionaries' Work.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—The decease of nine home missionaries calls for testimony for their faithfulness unto death.

The year opened with the great debt of $80,391.82 caused by an unforseen decrease in receipts in March, the last month of the fiscal year. Missionaries had to wait for hard earned pay, as the securities at the board's command were small and the receipts fell off from the average $46,000 during the first five months. So although we spent $55,525 less than last year, and $110,000 less than the assembly authorized, we closed with a debt of $98,346. Still the receipts from churches and individuals have been $34,122 more than last year and more than in any year before. But the great falling off in legacies of almost $100,000 left us helpless.

PERMANENT FUNDS NEEDED.

We greatly need more permanent funds to serve as security for loans that will enable us in such cases to pay the missionaries promptly, and again are those who contribute urged to do so early instead of late in the year. We should not have to leave so many missionaries in the lurch.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

In New England there has been steady progress, largely among those of Scotch stock in the manufacturing towns. The Congregationalists welcome and help our work for this class, one of their churches giving $1000 to help build one of ours.

THE NORTHERN STATES.

In the Northern states east of the Mississippi there is a strong effort towards the support by each synod of the home missions in its own territory. New Jersey has done it. The others are not in addition to what they have given for the general work. It will pay to push things in Minnesota, which contributed $8293, almost three times as much as California, which has 3000 more Presbyterians. The same general features mark the work in Wisconsin where six new men are needed. The supply has never equalled the demand in Iowa where the cheering success makes work for fifteen more men. Thirteen churches have become self-supporting within the year, and $172,000 has been raised and spent for church buildings in Missouri where thirty more men are loudly called for. In Arkansas we have three negro churches with educated and eloquent pastors.

THE GREAT WEST.

In the regions affected most by the drought, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Nebraska with the Dakotas, increased appropriations which we could not give were greatly needed and even here there has been a gain, perhaps in quality more than elsewhere. In the new mining and stock raising states, Montana and Idaho there are great inducements for good workers and in the swiftly growing towns of Washington there is an imperative need of twelve more men. In Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, there has been good progress. In New Mexico, into which a large stream of the best American stock has been steadily pouring of late, there is opportunity to reap large harvests.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In all but four of the southern states, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, we have missionaries, but the northern and southern branches of our churches cannot together supply the demand. The great industrial development attracts much good population, as well as some that is bad; but without religious institutions of a biblical sort, the progress of which we hear so much will not be heavenward.

CITY MISSIONARIES.

City evangelization is a new term with a weight of meaning that increases every year. More people are reached with a given outlay in cities and large towns, and churches are more quickly brought to give help rather than ask for it. The missionary work is much needed, and is very hopeful among our swarming foreign population. There is a very decided Presbyterian element among the Bohemians, whose reformed church has always had representatives in the Pan-Presbyterian councils. There are 40,000 of this race in New York city, 10,000 in Baltimore, 40,000 in Chicago, 50,000 in Wisconsin, 10,000 in Omaha, 50,000 in Minnesota and large communities of them in Nebraska and Kansas.

WORK AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

We have fourteen churches among them and sixteen stations which are waiting for churches to be organized. Twenty per cent. of our immigrants are under 15 and half under 25. Now is the favorable time for getting them into Sabbath schools. But not so good a class come now as formerly. The first immigrants who came to this country were mainly seekers after religious liberty. Later came a thrifty class of merchants and farmers, but in late years it is the thriftless and unemployed, and too often the vicious. The results are startling. In 1850 only one in 3286 of our population was in a penal institution. In 1880, one in 862, fourfold as great a per cent. In England meanwhile there has been a decrease of 62 per cent., in Scotland of 69 per cent., and in Ireland of 40 per cent. in convictions.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Then we have exceptional populations, Indians, Mexicans, Mormons, Alaskans and Mountain whites. For these the school is the entering wedge, and it is being driven as fast as means will permit. Our churches among the Indians have 3000 members, none of whom were connected with the "Messiah craze," but instead contributed $400 towards our benevolent cause. In Spencer academy, Indian territory, there have been many conversions. Our two churches among the Pimas and Papagoes of Arizona cost $3000, of which the Indians paid $2000. At Tucson we have a fine academy with 142 scholars. In Alaska our Sitka church has received 34 members and has in all 318. Some of the students have married, and begun to set up Christian homes, and others are seeking preparation as teachers.

SOME STATISTICS.

We have missionaries, 1,677; missionaries and teachers, 320; additions on profession, 10,383; additions on certificate, 7,408; total membership, 113,420; total in congregations, 156,262; total in Sabbath schools, 178,139. One hundred and thirty-five churches were built during the year at a cost of $425,482. Total number church buildings, 1,866; value, $4,975,292. Total number parsonages, 397; value, $492,704. Church debts paid during the year, $148,863. Total receipts for year, $957,906.57. The four synods of Baltimore, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania paid through their usual channels, $325,657.50.

Reformed Presbyterians.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—To-morrow morning the synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church will begin its convention in this city. It is probable that the synod will spend to-morrow in prayer and fasting preparatory to the trial of the dissenting preachers suspended by the Pittsburg presbytery.

The first business to-morrow will be the election of a new moderator. Both sides expect the vote for the election of a moderator will be a big test before a final vote. Nearly 200 delegates have arrived.

Lutherans at the World's Fair.

LEBANON, Pa., May 26—At this morning's session of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church a proposition to have an exhibition at the Columbian fair, led to the statement by G. N. Wenner, D. D., secretary to the Evangelical alliance, that the alliance proposed if they could secure the ground, to put up a building costing $5000 to be used for religious exhibits. On motion L. A. Gotz, D. D., the secretary resolved that in case of arrangements being made, that the board of directors be authorized to co-operate with other general church bodies to prepare such exhibits of the work of the general synod at such expense as the board may deem expedient. The members-elect of the board for two years are: L. E. A[illegible], D. D., S. A. Holman, D. D., E. Huber, D. D., Rev. W. H. Stick, Messrs. [illegible] Stultz, Jacob S. Smith, S. F. Studebaker, J. R. Downing and James Fellows.

Hunting a Bishop.

LONDON, May 26.—Right Rev. Frederick Temple, bishop of London, having received a letter warning him that an attempt would be made on Sunday last to assassinate him during the course of the services, a number of detectives were placed on duty in and around St. Paul's cathedral on that day. The services were concluded without anything unusual having occurred. Nevertheless, it is believed that the threat was made in earnest, and that it failed in execution only by reason of the extraordinary vigilance of the police authorities. A strict watch is still maintained by the police, who believe the unknown man awaits a favorable opportunity to murder the bishop.

A Senator at Last.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 26.—Fifty-four votes were cast in the joint session of the legislature at noon to-day, of which Call received fifty-one and was declared elected.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

This morning's session of the legislature was rather a dull one. Only a few of the anti-Callites were in the house when the session was called to order. Everything moved along quietly until the hour arrived for convening of the senate. No quorum was present, seventeen senators failing to answer to the roll call. They had been seen leaving the city just before the hour for meeting this morning and inquiry at the livery stables where they had secured teams developed the fact that they had boasted that they were leaving the city in order to break the quorum in the senate, thereby defeating the election of Wilkinson Call in joint session to-day for United States senator.

The rest of the senate at once issued orders to the sergeant-at-arms to organize a posse immediately and institute a thorough search for the fleeing senators, and when found, to arrest them and bring them forthwith to the senate chamber.

"Do this," said President Brown, "in a quiet way if they offer no resistance, but if needs be (should you be forcibly resisted) use force to accomplish this, precisely the same as would any other authorized officer of the law."

At noon the Call senators appeared in the hall of representatives and President Brown called the joint session to order. The anti-Call men in the house refused to answer to their names at roll call, but fifty-four members duly elected to the legislature responded to their names.

A vote was taken on United States senator and Call had 51 votes. President Brown declared him elected.

An Italian Murderer.

DENVER, May 26.—This evening while Willie Crowley, aged 16 years, was driving a cow to his home on the outskirts of the city near Platte river, the cow jumped into the garden of an Italian named Pepino Talarigo. The boy followed the cow in endeavoring to drive her out. Talarigo and another Italian came out of their house and caught the boy and started toward the house, one of them drawing a knife as they went. Some of the young companions of the boy came to his rescue when the Italian Talarigo drew a revolver and fired into the crowd, mortally wounding Cooney Glance, aged 20. A crowd of men then started after the Italian with the intention of lynching him when he ran to the river, jumped in and started to swim across. When in the middle of the stream he caught onto a snag and held there for fifteen minutes when suddenly he was seen to throw up his arms and sinking, was seen no more. There is great excitement among the Italians in that part of the city, but as the place is well policed no trouble is feared.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DENVER, May 26.—A brutal murder took place in the lower part of the city late this evening which was soon followed by the accidental death of the murderer. Pepino Teliorigo has a garden and truck patch in the Platte bottom into which a neighbor's cow had made her way. The owner of the animal sent his little boy to drive it out when Teliorigo attacked the child and was severely beating him. Coney Gentz, a young man about 18 years of age, was passing and interfered, requesting Teliorigo to let the boy alone. This angered Teliorigo so that he drew a revolver and shot Gentz through the head causing death within an hour.

The people in the neighborhood became so excited over the affair that several hundred surrounded the murderer's house for the purpose of taking him out and lynching him. He escaped by the rear door and started for the Twenty-third street viaduct, pursued by a howling mob of now nearly a thousand persons. When about half way across the viaduct he saw a crowd coming toward him, and being hemmed in by two parties, both seeking his life, he leaped over the railing into the Platte river and attempted to swim ashore. The river was swollen almost bank full by the heavy rains of this week, and he was carried down by the current and drowned before any assistance could be offered. The river will be dragged for the body to-morrow.

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

Speech by Colonel Tweeddale, of Topeka, at the Trans-Mississippi Convention.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress:

The irrigation and reclamation of the arid regions of the western portion of the United States is of importance and magnitude, not only in the extent of territory and economic interests, but also in the character and range of the problems it presents for solution. From the extended investigation it has received and exhaustive discussion it has called out, in the publications on this subject, by individuals and the national government, the last covering all phases of the question, and constituting a library in itself, it would seem as if nothing further of value on the subject need or could be said.

Since, however, the establishing of general principles requires in natural sequence the consideration of special cases, I shall, in my remarks confine myself to the irrigation of Western Kansas or other prairie regions, in contra-distinction to where the source of supply of water for irrigation is from mountains, conveyed in visible streams.

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS.

Irrigation was inaugurated in Kansas more than ten years ago, in the Arkansas river valley. After the construction of more than 300 miles of irrigation ditches designed to irrigate 300,000 acres of land, with water to be obtained from the Arkansas river, it was found that the quantity of water procurable from that source was not, in some years, sufficient to irrigate even a very inconsiderable portion of that amount of land, and as it is the certainty of results in any enterprise that alone will justify the investment of large amounts of capital, attention was directed to a possible source of supply in the ground water contained in the porous soil of the river bottom, and an attempt was made to devise means to supplement the deficiency from the river by water to be obtained from the underflow, as it is termed. The local experts who examined the character and extent of this underflow pronounced it to be of the nature of sheet water and underlying streams analogous to those on the surface and having their source of supply from the mountain regions of Colorado.

Following this was the announcement of the discovery of the immense system of artesian wells in Western Kansas, presumably also having their supply from the same source. The enthusiasm which this last discovery caused scarcely subsided when it was ascertained that the area in which they were found was comparatively limited, and that as but few of them were flowing they would be of but little value for purposes of irrigation.

In connection with this and having special reference to the irrigation of upland prairie was the suggestion and advocacy of the collection and conservation of the rainfall by means of damming the draws, arroyos, and wet weather streams, and impounding it wherever suitable depressions in the prairie were found.

NO INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY.

The presentation and discussion of these several schemes for the irrigation of a region destitute of flowing streams [illegible] of appreciation by the homesteader farmer by reason of his seeing nothing in them to give promise of benefiting him individually, and being by education a believer with Paley that the evidence of design manifested in nature proves the existence of a creating and directing Providence, he finding a climate of unsurpassed salubrity and a soil of unexcelled fertility, lacking only water to make it productive, he claimed to believe that as the boon of blessings of fertility by means of irrigation were not attainable by him, other provision would in due time be made, in accordance with what had so recently been proved, by land agents, and writers on economic climatology, "that the loss of two crops in three seasons would be but temporary, and remedied by the beneficence of a special Providence in causing a change of climate so soon as by settlement and cultivation it was shown to be needed."

Of the results of irrigation in Kansas, as was said by the veracious biographer of that distinguished foreign traveler, Lemuel Gulliver, in his classic treaties, "On the Snakes in Iceland," it may be truthfully said by the future historian of Kansas that in 1890 for all practical purposes, "There was no irrigation in Kansas." The student of agriculture on an examination of the reports of the Kansas board of agriculture will find that up to 1891 the statistics of the results of irrigation are conspicuous only by their absence.

The failure of irrigation in Kansas is largely due to a misapprehension of the conditions of the problems. Briefly they may be formulated as follows: Mainly in the Arkansas river and to some extent in other river bottoms the soil is chiefly sand and gravel of considerable depth, saturated with unlimited, never-failing quantities of water, procurable at depths of from four to thirty feet below the surface.

The upland prairie of the western and northwestern portion of the state has also practically the same soil and water supply, but at a depth of from twenty to 200 feet below the surface. Too and in both cases is rolling prairie—swamps and lakes are unknown—and, while in some localities of limited extent of territory the surface of the ground is impervious to the passage of water, by far the larger portion of that region is so porous that even the violent semi-tropical rain storms that at times occur, disappear long before they reach the streams. The Arkansas river never overflows its banks or but six feet in height.

These conditions render the construction of dams and the impounding and collection of rainfall in quantities sufficient to irrigate any considerable portion of that territory impracticable.

GROUND WATER.

As the irrigation of any region similar in character to western Kansas must be wholly dependent on the procurement of its water supply from the ground water, the source of this ground water becomes an important question. In view of the fact that if it is from the mountains and is level, transversely its procurement for purposes of irrigation would be limited to where its depth is but moderate, as in the river bottoms, while if it is from local rainfall, water in any desired quantity for irrigation will be found at all places depending on that of the impervious underlying strata.

Of the character and probable extent of the underground water supply of western Kansas the following considerations are presented as illustrative and explanatory.

Waterworks of varying extent, varying in capacity from that of the drainage of the Croton which supplies the city of New York one hundred million gallons of water daily, to that of one hundred thousand gallons daily to a village of a few thousand inhabitants have been and are continually being constructed on the basis that in any given locality the rainfall and physical characteristics of which are known, a given extent of territory will furnish a determinable quantity of water. Computations based on a number of selected stations of largest observation in the United States gives the average annual rainfall of the dry three-year [illegible] cycle at any one such station as 67 per cent. of the mean annual rainfall at that station, and the greatest three-year [illegible] cycle is 97 per cent. of the same mean annual rainfall. Taking sixteen inches as the mean annual rainfall of western Kansas the rainfall on any one season will be from 10.7 to 15.5 of this probable amount. There falls in western Kansas during the growing season of the year 65 per cent. of the annual rainfall, equal to from 7 to 10 inches in depth allowing for profitable agriculture 2½ inches rainfall during the growing season, there will be required from 17 to 18½ inches additional to be furnished artificially.

In the case of unbroken prairie, the rainfall of 16 inches, together with that of the violent rainstorms of several inches in depth before referred to, runs off and is absorbed by the porous soil, thus forming underground reservoirs for the retention of surplus water. This water, unlike that in lakes and ponds on the surface, is unaffected by losses from evaporation, while at the same time the porosity of the soil allows of the continual flow of the water towards the streams, thus serving to make a violent and intermittent rainfall a continuous supply to the underground streams. Of the water thus supplied at any given point from the underlying strata, only a comparatively small portion has probably been derived from the rainfall of the current season, by far the larger portion being the accumulation of the gathering of a series of years.

THE RESERVE.

Pure sand, when saturated with water, will contain from 30 to 40 per cent. of its bulk of water, while gravel ordinarily contains about 25 per cent. Sandy and gravelly soil at depths depending on that of the underlying impervious strata, is always saturated with water, which, in certain large accessions of rainfall, rises at times nearly to the surface of the ground and falls again during periods of drouth. The water so contained constitutes the reserve which goes to maintain the dry weather flow streams, the water in the ground itself as in the streams on the surface, is in constant motion, although its rate by comparison with that of the surface streams is very slow. Observations made in the course of constructions of water works where the ground water was the source of supply showed that in ordinary sand and gravel the rate of flow of a particle of water with a head of seven feet per mile was less than one foot per hour, while in the case of an open column, 200 feet wide and six feet deep with a head of seven feet per mile, the rate of motion would be about five miles per hour, or 26,000 times as much. It is this extreme slowness that secures the underlying current against rapid exhaustion. If a well was sunk into the water-bearing gravel of the Arkansas river bottom to a depth that would allow of the lowering the water in the well twenty-one feet and the side slopes of the ground water be that of the normal ground water in the longitudinal direction of the river bottom, namely seven feet per mile, the circle of influence from which the water would be drained would be six miles in diameter and the solid contents from which the water will be taken will be a cone having a base of six miles in diameter and an altitude of twenty-one feet, which on the basis of the water being 25 per cent. of the bulk will furnish sufficient water to cover 15,820 acres to a depth of twenty-four inches.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 460 two-inch pipes, driven into the ground from forty to seventy feet in depth, furnished on a test 27,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, equal to covering 332 acres of land to a depth of two inches or a watering of 2920 acres of land to a depth of two inches every ten days.

TWO METHODS PRACTICABLE.

Having shown above that ample supply of water for the irrigation of practically any desired quantity of land in any, as above described, can be obtained from the underlying ground water without any regard to that brought by the surface streams from the mountains, and also that, by reason of the prairie character of the country and the porous nature of the soil, together with the high degree of evaporation, being in one instance noted near El Paso, Tex., ten inches in one month, irrigation, except a very limited extent, by means of water collected in storage reservoirs, is impracticable, there remains to be considered but two methods for the procurement of water for irrigation. First, that by gravity from where the ground water is near to the surface, as in the case of the Arkansas river bottom. Second, by elevating the water from wells sunk into the water-bearing strata by the use of machines, where the depth to the water is considerable, as in the case of the high prairie land.

Of the first, Cabul, Persia and Afghanistan, as related by Elphinstone, give examples where the procurement of ground water for irrigation has long been successfully practiced, not, however, by means of wells as now used, it has been attempted to be done near Dodge City and Garden City but by means of shafts of increasing depth from the outlet connected by means of tunnels, similar to the manner of collecting galleries for the procurement of water supply for cities from ground water, of which there are examples at Silver City, Nev., and South Pueblo, Colo.

The above named works have been described as follows: From where the ground water would run out a shallow well is dug down into the water-bearing stratum; another is dug further up the slope, and so on to the required distance; these are connected by means of a subterranean passage; the wells are left open for the purpose of cleaning out the tunnels; the distance between wells is from ten yards to 100 yards, depending on the depth, usually fifty yards. The dimensions of tunnels are such as to allow of the passage of the workmen. One instance is given of a tunnel in Persia which allows the passage of a horseman with a lance over his shoulder. The length is from two to thirty miles. Southern California at East Whittier also furnishes an example where by means of a trench a channel was excavated into the water bearing stratum. Steel piping, concrete conduit, and plank flume on trestles are used for the conveyance of water. The proposed length of conduit will be six miles, and the cost, exclusive of land, will be $250,000.

MACHINE IRRIGATION.

The conditions for the procurement of water in the Arkansas valley are very much better and the cost less than in either of the above cited examples. The works at Dodge City, and also at Garden City, are still in progress. The discharge obtained in each case is about fifteen cubic feet per minute in length of supply ditch with an excavation of six feet in depth into the ground water.

The extent to which irrigation by means of water elevated by machines has been practiced will appear from the fact that 200,000,000 persons, not counting the northern portion of the Chinese empire, are largely dependent on agriculture by this mode of irrigation. In 1888, under British administration, 30,000 horse power of steam engines were employed in Egypt in pumping the Nile water into the ditches. Irrigation which has recently been inaugurated in Australia is wholly dependent on the water being pumped from the rivers, which are lower than the land to be irrigated. That from the Murray river requires to be elevated thirty-five feet. The irrigation of some of the sugar plantations in the Hawaiian islands is by water pumped. The extent of the pumping could be seen from the published statement that in addition to the rainfall, which is about thirty-one inches, there are 5,000 cubic feet of water applied for each pound of sugar raised, and the average yield of a 2000 acre plantation was 3¾ tons per acre, against an average yield of 2800 pounds in Louisiana.

Count Garbar, a French writer on agriculture by means of irrigation, gives the cost of raising to a height of thirteen feet, water sufficient to cover one acre to a depth of one inch as follows:

Human power, $1.26.
Horse power, $0.24.
Wind power, from $0.25 to $0.33.
Five horse-power engine, $0.093.
Forty-five horse-power engine, $.076.

Allowing for grain crops an addition of twenty inches in depth to the rainfall, the cost of irrigating one acre with each of these powers $25.20, $4.80, from $5.12 to $6.86, $1.86 and $1.52 respectively. All of these powers except the first are not only not prohibitive, but compare favorably when certainty of supply is considered with that by means of ditches. The charge by water companies for water in California for irrigation is a payment of $25 per acre for a water right and an annual charge of $1.50 per acre without redress in case of failure to furnish water, while even in the case of the use of human power the expenditure of $25.20 in irrigating an acre is much better than a failure of crops and the soliciting of aid.

LOSS FROM SEEPAGE.

From the porous nature of much of the soil of Western Kansas the conveyance of pumped water in open ditches would be attended with great loss, due to seepage. This has been remedied by the use of pipes of various kinds of materials. Concrete, wrought iron and wooden pipes have been used successfully in California. The cost, depending on circumstances, varies from $25 to $30 per acre. An estimate made by the writer for the irrigation of a twenty acre tract where water was procurable at not to exceed thirty feet, gave the cost of plant, consisting of pump and horse-power, concrete pipes and hydrants not more than 162 feet apart, $45 an acre. The state engineer of California testified before the senate investigating committee that land regarded as worthless at $1.25 per acre sold readily at $10 when irrigating works were constructed in proximity to it, and was worth when irrigated from $200 to $300 per acre for general agriculture. On which basis, by an expenditure of $25 an acre much of the high prairie of western Kansas would increase its value from $10 to $200 per cent.

The special merits claimed for irrigating by water procured from wells, conveyed by pipes and distributed by hose from hydrants are as follows:

1. A total absence of ditches.
2. The water being delivered at the pressure of twelve or more feet, and situated at that elevation above the pumps can be irrigated.
3. The absolute certainty of supply of water both as regards time and quantity, irrespective of deficiency of snow in the mountains, injury to dams or ditches, or interference from those having prior water rights. In the case of a farmer putting in works for the irrigation of twenty-five acres, which is as much as he can care for, the outlay for pumps and horsepower will not exceed $250, the paying being mostly labor, can be done later, for which reason, when results are considered the procurement of water from ditches as ordinarily conducted, is much inferior both in cost and efficiency.

As irrigation requires not only more labor but that of a different kind, this method of compelling that the labor be done well by securing results at once solves the problem of irrigation in western Kansas and other prairie countries and determine the future of much of the arid region.

BEHRING SEA MATTERS.

A Cabinet Meeting Held but no Conclusion Reached.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Behring sea question was considered to-day but if a conclusion was reached it was not made public. Secretary Foster declined to say whether or not a decision had been reached. He admitted that the matter was almost the sole object considered at the cabinet meeting. Prior to the meeting of the cabinet the subject was discussed by the president and a number of government officials. Ex-Minister John W. Foster, Acting Secretary of State Adee, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Foster, Captain Shepherd of the revenue marine service, who is familiar with Behring sea affairs, having commanded the Rush when she made so many captures two years ago, and Mr. Tingle, supervising special agent of the treasury department, met as if by concert with the president in his library and discussed for two hours the Behring sea question. The discussion was further continued at the cabinet meeting, which lasted two hours and a half. A cabinet office informed the representative of the North American Commercial company, which has the contract for the killing of seals at the seal islands, that the cabinet reached no conclusion in the matter. So far as could be learned no orders were this evening sent to the Rush, at San Francisco, to sail to the seal islands, and this would appear to confirm the report that the cabinet reached no decision. The greatest reticence is observed in official circles about the matter. The idea is advanced that the Canadian government is urging the English government to delay matters in order that Canadian poachers now in the Behring sea, of which there are nearly sixty, can have time to catch seals as they proceed from the north to the seal islands. This is the time they immigrate in great numbers.

Secretary Foster will not go to New York to-morrow being detained here by matters concerning the Behring sea question, which strengthens the conclusion that the matter is still pending.

A Mysterious Case.

KANSAS CITY, May 26.—A special to the Times from Galena, Kan., says: Several weeks ago Mrs. Blanche McKay, from San Juan county, Colo., came here to visit her mother. She was accompanied by her two children, aged 6 years and 8 months respectively. She had not been here very long when William Alvord, also of Colorado, appeared on the scene. He and Mrs. McKay were evidently on very intimate terms. Sunday afternoon Alvord went walking in the woods near town with Mrs. McKay and her two children. The oldest child returned home at 5 o'clock. Mrs. McKay and the youngest child were never again seen alive.

A searching party which has been out since Sunday evening, to-day discovered the bodies of mother and child hanging to a tree in the woods where they had been waiting Sunday. The mother had been hanged with her apron and the child with a ribbon.

Alvord was arrested Sunday evening on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. McKay and her child. When he heard the news of the finding of the bodies to-day he attempted suicide by hanging in his cell, but was cut down in time to save his life.

A Romance of Real Life.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—A queer story is printed in the Register this evening to the effect that by the opening of a grave evidence of an unpaid note was found involving a prominent person, who had denied its existence. When the case comes into court the identity of the principal will create a sensation. The person in question was the guardian of two children and became indebted to the mother for $250, for which he gave his note. The woman died seventeen years ago and he thereupon claimed that the debt had been cancelled. Recently a relative remembered that the note had been sewed in the lining of the dress in which the woman was buried. The grave was opened and the note was found. It was much faded but in good enough condition to answer as evidence.

Fire at Trinidad.

Special to the Gazette.

TRINIDAD, Colo., May 26.—A fire at 10.30 to-night completely gutted the building at 1 Sixteenth street and the fine stock of millinery owned by Mrs. McKinney was a total loss. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Horrible Accident.

DENVER, May 26.—A special from Breckinridge says: The most horrible accident in the mining history of Summit county occurred this morning at the Little Corporal mine, in which three men lost their lives. The accident was caused by bad air. Two men have been taken out and a force of men are working to recover the third body. The names of those recovered are: J. C. Dierks and E. Benson. The body of W. J. Barkle is still in the mine.

HE GAVE HIS LIFE.

A horrible accident occurred about 9 o'clock this morning at the Little Corporal mine, near this place, by which three men—William Barkle, John Dierks and E. Benson lost their lives. Their deaths resulted from foul air. It appears that a drift has been driven from the main shaft and a raise was made from the drift to intersect an old incline above. This incline has been known to have bad air for some time. It is supposed that when the break was made through that the men were at once overcome with the rush of foul air and killed. Dierks and Elmer Miller were found by Benson in the top of the raise, both insensible, and he carried Miller out and returned for Dierks only to pay the forfeit of his own life for his singular bravery. Barkle's body was reached about 2 o'clock to-day. Barkle and Dierks have both been recently married. Miller recovered shortly after being taken out.

Bardsley's Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Both branches of the city council met in special session to-day for the purposes of acting upon the resignation and electing a successor to City Treasurer John Bardsley. In common councils little or no opposition was developed against the acceptance of Bardsley, but in the select branch a stubborn, but hopeless fight was made against it by the Democrats. When finally by vote of 25 to 6 Bardsley's resignation was accepted, a formal protest, signed by the six Democrats, was entered against allowing a man accused of the serious crimes that Bardsley is accused of to resign his office. Immediately after the acceptance of Bardsley's resignation the select and common councils went into joint convention for the purpose of electing his successor. To mark this disapproval of the acceptance of Bardsley's resignation and motion to elect his successor, not a Democratic member of either chamber attended the convention. But one ballot was cast by the convention, and 99 votes were cast for Richard G Oellers, business manager of the Record. Mr. Oellers was thereupon declared elected to fill the unexpired term of John Bardsley as city treasurer and the convention adjourned.

Interstate Farmers' Alliance.

KANSAS CITY, May 27.—Next Friday delegates from the Farmers' Alliances and Industrial unions of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and the Indian territory will meet here to establish an interstate union. The object of the interstate association is to effect a business organization and to establish an Alliance newspaper.

The business organization will be on the co-operative plan, and will be conducted not as a profit making concern, but for the purpose of doing away with the middle men and marketing farm products at the lowest possible cost. It will also purchase direct from the manufacturers all farm implements, etc., and will sell at first cost, thus effecting a considerable saving.

The newspaper to be established will be a weekly. It will be published in Kansas City, with E. W. Justis, formerly editor of the Clay county Herald, as manager.

A Deadly Duel.

ATCHISON, Kans., May 27.—Edward Hagerman, a constable, went to the farm of Cyrus Aldrich in Morton county yesterday to take possession of some mortgaged horses. Aldrich ordered him off the farm and drawing a revolver fired at him. Hagerman returned the fire and the two men engaged in a deadly duel until they had exhausted their weapons. Hagerman received a ball in the hand and one in the abdomen, the latter causing his death this afternoon. Aldrich received three bullets in his shoulder and breast. He is still alive but his death is hourly expected. When the fight began the men were thirty feet apart but they advanced toward each other as the battle progressed and when they dropped they were almost within arm's length.

The Plenty-Horse Trial.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 27.—The trial of Plenty-Horse was continued to-day. The defense offered some good evidence tending to establish their war theory. Captain F. D. Baldwin described the condition of affairs about Pine Ridge when Casey was shot. Wm. McGaa of Pine Ridge, testified as to the battle of the Mission and stated that one soldier was killed, and the battle occurred only a few days before the death of Casey. Two-strike's band, of which Plenty-Horse was a member participated in this battle. He-Dog, a Sioux chief described the Bad Lands and the ghost dance. He told of the disappearance of two of Two-strike's band into the Bad Lands as indicative of a declaration of war.

An Error of Judgment.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Grover Cleveland, as referee in the Langdon water front suits against New York city, has found that Walter Langdon and the other plaintiffs are entitled to $600 per lineal foot. Mr. Cleveland previously decided that $100 per foot was all they were entitled to, but the supreme court overruled him and sent the cases back to him to take evidence on another measure of damage. The plaintiffs wanted $1,000 per foot. The claim with interest was for about $1,000,000, based upon $1,000 per foot. Both sides will probably appeal. The plaintiffs are descendants of John Jacob Astor and sued under a water-front grant obtained in 1810. The property was taken by the city in 1876.

An Incident of a Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—A Sentinel special from Crawfordsville, Ind., says yesterday evening Sheriff McCloskey and Superintendent Crawford went to Waveland from Tacoga on a special to serve the restraining order issued by Judge Snider of the strikers. The men at Waveland seized the engine and spiked the switches and the party was compelled to drive back to the city. The order was read by the sheriff but the strikers got out of sight as he began to read. The strike practically remains the same.

Denying His Guilt.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Commissioner Raum has received a protest from F. M. Donahue, the clerk who was adjudged guilty of lending money to pension office employes by the recent investigation, and who was recommended for dismissal, denying his guilt, and has requested that he be given another hearing at which he asserts he can vindicate himself. General Raum will recommend to Secretary Noble that Donahue's request be granted, although he firmly believes that the clerk was guilty of a violation of the rules.

A New Phase of Italian Matters.

ROME, May 27.—The Fanfulla says: The statement that the pope was trying to mediate in the New Orleans dispute is discredited, because it would imply papal recognition of the Italian monarchy. The Marquis di Rudini has had an important interview with Mr. Porter, the United States minister, and the New Orleans question has assumed a fresh phase.

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